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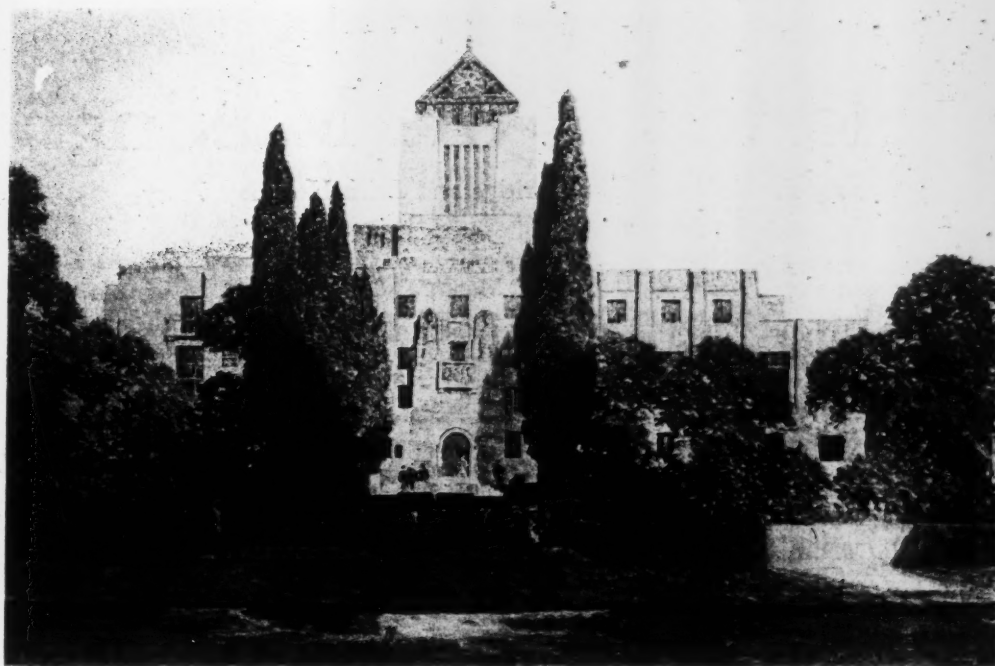
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MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

VOL. 51, No. 2



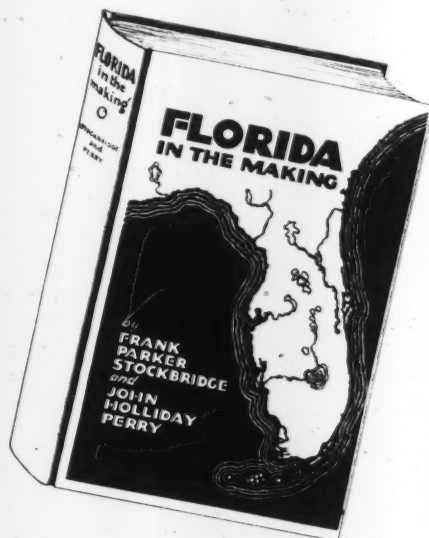
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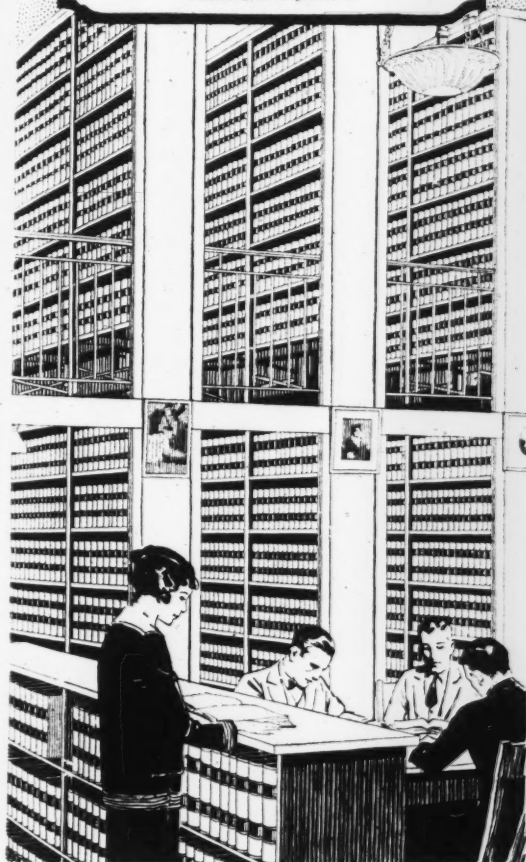
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This book has already been given publicity in many newspapers, through the Associated Press and special articles, and in 15 or more magazines including *School and Society*, *School Life*, *American Educational Digest*, *N.E.A. Journal*. The book store of a state teachers' college in the Southwest has ordered 270 copies, one for each student enrolled in a certain course.

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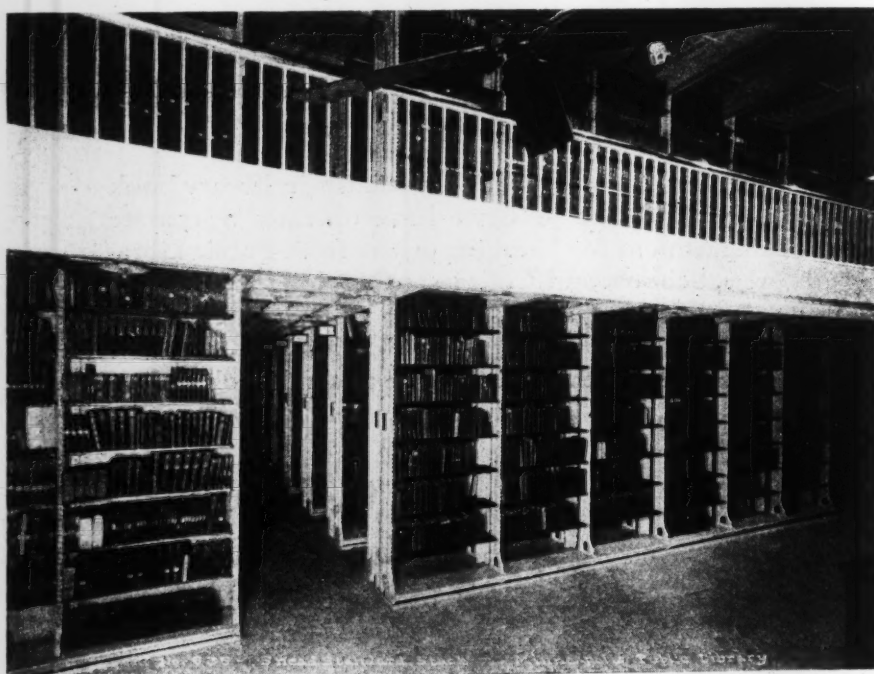
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### View of Snead Standard Stack, Minneapolis Public Library Minneapolis, Minn.

The Minneapolis Public Library stack room recently completed is built in a court surrounded by the old building walls on three sides and a new addition in the rear.

The stack is seven tiers high, supporting a temporary roof and prepared for future extensions of three additional tiers, making a total of ten tiers and supporting the permanent roof.

The book capacity is approximately 500,000 volumes. The stack is finished in a light color and the deck floors are of marble  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. The Snead Open Bar shelves are used throughout.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1926

## Expansion of the Los Angeles Public Library

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

NOW that the long cherished dream of a beautiful building is to be realized in the spring, and the years of retarded growth soon to become a memory, the Los Angeles Public Library faces a new period of expansion. It is, in a measure, cause for congratulation that building has been delayed until administrative and departmental work has reached present developments.

Recognized even before completion as an architectural achievement, the building may be called a concrete monolith, a unit of magnificent proportions, simple, honest lines, presenting, like "the city four-square" a beautifully balanced appearance on all four street entrances. The great square tower lifts and unifies the spreading three-story structure and dominates the city surroundings. An adaptation of many styles, it may be described as modified Spanish-Colonial.

In design, proportion, unity and magnificence of conception, it adds one more honor to the names of the architects, the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and his Los Angeles associate, Carlton M. Winslow. Artistry of sculpture which will rise from the tower and relieve the great plain wall surfaces, adorn entrances, and children's court, is due to the American sculptor, Lee Lawrie, an associate of Mr. Goodhue's in the execution of many public buildings. Interior ceiling decorations of exquisite design and color are the work of Julian Ellsworth Garnsey, mural painter. But the actual working scheme, the plan of the interior with its many points of excellence, the grouping of seven-story steel stacks around a central rotunda and of reading rooms on the outside of the building, the placing of allied departments in adjoining rooms, the working out of every detail for maximum public service and staff efficiency, is the result of careful planning on the part of the librarian, Everett R. Perry, staff members and library board. To accommodate the plan, borrowed partly from the new Cleveland library, and the particular needs of the Los Angeles system, to the demands of the architect for outside and inside symmetry, simple lines, and "revealed construction" was

no easy task, but is happily worked out in the new library.

Before taking up the separate departments and their location in the new building with a hint of their hopes of development, a brief survey of the scope and the history of library service in Los Angeles is timely. This city of 1,000,000 people embraces almost every nationality and every standard of living. It supports fifty-five hundred industries and one thousand schools, is located in the richest agricultural county in the United States, and produces eighty-five per cent of the world's films. It enjoys the advantages of two large universities, the Huntington Library and the Mount Wilson observatory. This many sided community spreads over a territory of four hundred and sixteen square miles. It is plain that equally as important as the strengthening and focusing of forces at the central library, is the extension and expansion of service thru branches and deposit stations.

The beginnings of library history date back to 1872 when a Library Association was formed by citizens, many of whose names are intimately connected with the state's history, led by Governor Downey. In four little rented rooms in the Downey Block with association life members at fifty dollars and annual subscriptions of five dollars, the Los Angeles Library began its career. In 1874 the legislature passed an enabling act providing small appropriations, but the subscription fee was maintained until 1891.

In 1889 the library became a municipal institution when the first Board of Library Directors was appointed by the Mayor, the first substantial appropriation of \$10,000 was made, and energetic development began with the removal to larger quarters in the City Hall, under the able administration of Miss Tessa L. Kelso, then librarian. During the six years Miss Kelso held office, the first training class was given, the first branch started, the first department (reference) established and the book collection augmented from six thousand to forty-two thousand volumes, organized, classified and cataloged. The charter of 1902 allowed a revenue of four cents on every hundred dollars worth of taxable



property. This was increased to five cents in 1918 and the new charter of 1925 allows seven mills on the dollar—a much needed increase.

Twelve librarians have held office in the fifty-three years. Mr. J. C. Littlefield, in charge of the Downey rooms, was followed in 1879 for a short term by Mr. Patrick Connolly, then by Miss Mary Foy, Miss Jessie Gavitt, Miss Lydia Prescott and Miss Tessa Kelso. Miss Kelso in 1895 was succeeded by Mrs. Clara Fowler and Mrs. Harriet Child Wadleigh. Miss Mary L. Jones, the first librarian to have professional training came in 1900. Mr. Charles F. Lummis served from 1905 to 1910, after which Purd B. Wright had a short term and was succeeded in 1911 by the present librarian, Everett R. Perry, a graduate of the New York State Library School and formerly of the New York Public Library.

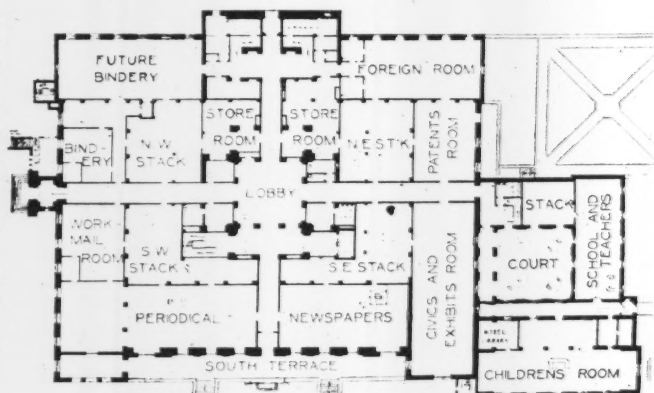
Since the establishment of the first training class in 1891 for combined instruction and practice work, the Los Angeles Library has kept pace with professional training development. Reorganized in 1914 with a view to making the course a standard one-year school, in 1916 it was admitted, as the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, to membership in the Association of American Library Schools. It offers in addition to the fundamental courses in library technique and opportunities of practice in the system, lectures from noted educators, and elective courses in high-school libraries, library work with children, and bibliographical cataloging.

Branch library service has grown steadily since the establishment of the first delivery station in 1900. At present deposit stations number seventy-six, located in city department stores, neighborhood stores, churches, schools, city institutions, fire-engine houses. They circulated last year 131,000 volumes. Branches number forty-four with twenty-one housed in their own buildings, varying from the seven hundred dollar ready-cut bungalow in Harbor City to the one hundred thousand dollar Hollywood Library. These buildings were financed thru municipal appropriations, bond issues and the Carnegie fund of \$210,000 given in 1911. For convenience the forty-four branches are divided into three groups, each under a principal, and the entire system is in charge of the second assistant librarian. Branches function as separate units, possessing their own book collections, but depending on the main library for cataloging, forwarding orders, delivery of books and library supplies. Of last year's circulation of

55,052,022 volumes, nearly two-thirds or 3,427,069 were circulated from branches and deposits.

The Central Library has had five rented homes, each one an improvement on the last in space, light and working facilities. After the first rooms were given up for quarters in the City Hall, it was not many years till books overflowed to attic and basement. In 1906 the Homer-Laughlin Annex, a fire-proof business building, housed the library. The next move was to a large department store, and in 1914, to the present quarters in the Metropolitan office building. These three upper floors, occupied for twelve years, have seen remarkable growth. Specially designed for the library, problems of central entrance, additional balcony rooms for specialized departments and separate administrative quarters were worked out and every inch of space utilized. For some years shelf room has been at a premium, the cataloging department has been greatly handicapped for working room, and the attendants at the main charging desk who average three hundred and seventy books an hour or six books a minute could tell how eagerly the new building is anticipated. Nevertheless, steady growth has been maintained in every department.

On the first floor of the new building will be placed the periodical and newspaper room, the children's and school and teachers' departments with special street entrance, the foreign books department, the bindery quarters and patents room, and a lecture and exhibit room for talks or displays of art or civics. On the second or main floor we come to the great central rotunda from which passageways lead to five large reading rooms, reference, general literature, fiction, sociology, science and industry, and to the wing where are the rooms devoted to music and art. A mezzanine above this floor is divided into private study rooms and club rooms. Depart-



THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW BUILDING

ments—with the exception of periodical and reference which do not circulate books, and general literature and fiction which depend on reference rooms for their reference collections—will have on their shelves both circulating and reference material on their subjects. First floor departments will charge and receive their own books. Second floor books will be charged at their own rooms but returned, for the greater convenience of the public, at the main charging desk in the rotunda.

The third floor is devoted to board room, librarian's offices, administrative headquarters for branch principals, and principal of work with children, library school suite, publicity, multigraph and photostat quarters, catalog, order and shelf departments, and the suite of kitchen, dining and assembly rooms for the use of the staff.

A brief survey of departments as they have been administered in the old building will be helpful as we go from room to room in the new home. The periodical and newspaper room, for years tucked away on the seventh floor of an office building, will find a welcome change in the new spacious quarters on the ground floor. Besides serving as reading room for lovers of home-town papers and current magazines, this department handles annually one hundred and twenty thousand pieces of second class mail, distributed thru the library system. At present two hundred and sixty-six newspapers, including twenty-one foreign papers and nearly four thousand magazines are subscribed for or received as gifts. Literary, scientific, historical and news-digest magazines are well worn, vying in popularity with the more popular type. Newspaper and periodical files form an important research aid.

Next we come to the foreign books department which grows rapidly in favor, last year reaching a circulation of one hundred thousand, and possessing literature in twenty-eight different languages. This department serves as a friend to the foreign born, an aid in putting him in touch with his countrymen. It not only furnishes books in his own language but often serves as a stepping stone to acquaintance with his adopted country, and gives information of adult and Americanization classes to inquirers. A tendency to falling off of circulation is noticed in the languages of peoples most easily Americanized. Yiddish, Czech and Scandinavian. The demand for Russian and Hungarian grows. Spanish leads in circulation, followed by French,

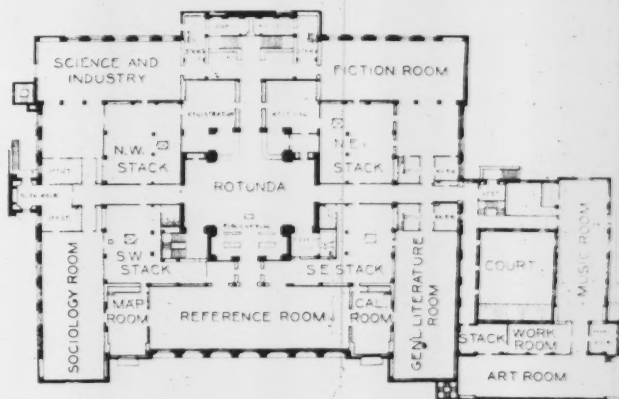
German, Russian, Italian, Yiddish, Czech, Swedish and Norwegian. Requests have brought purchases of books in Icelandic, Arabic, Finnish and Hungarian languages.

In the wing, with separate street entrance, is the department of work with schools combining the teachers' room and the children's room. The teachers' room is the source of basic and current information on present school news, history of education, technique of teaching. One hundred and thirty-five educational periodicals are subscribed for and complete files of many are kept. Pamphlet material and clippings are much used. Special attention is given to problems of adult education, and measurement or intelligence tests.

The children's room tho located in the heart of the business district yet draws classes from sixteen different schools. With the aid of a cheerful bodyguard sent by the Traffic Department, these children of Japanese, Chinese and Mexican parentage, and American boys and girls, are piloted thru the city traffic to the library to enjoy hours of book appreciation. Many times the treasures of the art or reference departments are called on to illustrate the talks of the children's librarian, and delightful hours are anticipated in the children's court, the new open air reading room.

The intimate connection between the work of the two rooms is exemplified in the model reference collection which will fill an alcove in the children's room. This will consist of selected moderns and classics in many editions, to afford comparison of editions, illustrators and prices. It will be used by children, parents, teachers, librarians, and the book-trade, all who are interested in the acquisition of books for commercial, public or home use.

On the second or main floor, beneath the arched rotunda will be placed at one corner the charging desk where all books belonging to the



THE SECOND FLOOR IS THE MAIN FLOOR

second floor will be returned, at another the registration desk, each with adjoining offices and work rooms. On the opposite side are the public catalog and the information desk. Beyond is the reference room with staff offices at either side of the entrance, with a map room at one end and a California room at the other, with mezzanine floor containing study rooms above. This department acts not only as general municipal reference library answering a constant stream of ready reference questions from press and public, but it serves as research collection for the universities of the city. Among the 46,700 volumes, it possesses many treasures of literary and historical value, with special strength in the Spanish-American and early Pacific Coast histories, and a genealogy collection which traces families intimately connected with the history of their communities. The reference material for the general literature and fiction departments is kept here to avoid duplication.

General literature, adjoining, embraces the non-fiction general collection, including philosophy and religion. Encouraging increase in circulation of travel, biography and drama is noted. Thru bulletin board and press publicity the new books are featured. Fortnightly book reviews promote interest, lists are freely given out. Replacements of standards are carefully watched, new editions purchased when desirable. A duplicate pay collection of the most popular non-fiction has proved satisfactory.

The fiction department has an interesting report of the constant use of classics and standard fiction in addition to an overwhelming call for the best sellers. Replacements of standards are regular. Copies of "David Copperfield," "Les Misérables," "Ramona" are seldom at rest on the shelf. As many as twenty copies a day have circulated of "Ben Hur." Lists are made for public distribution, and "good-book" cards recommending books which deserve continued popularity prove helpful. Fiction circulation last year amounted to fifty-four per cent of the main library circulation.

Adjoining the map room is the sociology department with a present book stock of 35,289 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets. Largely a research department for workers of civil and social service, financiers, and economists and those seeking information of public affairs, it brings to the attention of the public thru bulletins and press notices, lists of business reading and popular books of economics or sociology. Important Congressional hearings are filed. Every aid to ready reference of statistics is brought into constant use. Assistance is given in research material for local surveys of racial or economic conditions.

Closely related is the neighboring department of science and industry, one of the busiest and most popular of the library. No effort has been spared to inform industrial and commercial interests of the city of the resources of this department. One assistant gives noon hour talks at industrial establishments, illustrated with books and lists. Letters are mailed to business houses and new establishments, telling of late books received. A "special interest" file of names is kept. A monthly page of interest is sent to a trade publication. Lists are made, on request, for city departments or individuals. The many trade catalogs and directories, the indexes and six hundred technical periodicals as well as the book stock are in constant use. Five leading publishers of technical books send publications on approval, most of which are ordered. A system of filing of reference questions which do not yield to "first-aid" search is kept in order that work will not be repeated and that any attendant may take up the search. Many plans for further extension of this practical service will be worked out in the new building.

In the wing are the rooms of the art and music department. In addition to the well-rounded collection of art and music books, reference and circulating, this boasts of a picture collection of twenty thousand items mounted for circulation, a clipping file of as many more. And the music department contains 6,567 bound volumes of scores. There will be a sound-proof piano room for trying out scores, a drafting table for copying designs. Architects, designers, textile workers, teachers, students and commercial artists are invited to make use of the art collection. Aid given to motion picture research workers is a story in itself. The furnishing of photographic or photostatic copies of valuable plates, the tracing of correct period costume and background and the subsequent thrills of witnessing the finished picture is one of the joys of the art and reference departments.

The art features of the new building, sculpture, inscriptions, interior decorations, furnishings designed from tables and chairs in the Sierra de Cordova monastery, will repay close study. The beauty and dignity of the building is an accomplished fact. The giving of service commensurate with the worthiness of these surroundings is an anticipated desire. Every member of the staff would, in the words of Daniel, be "well favoured, and skillful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them to stand in the king's palace."

A description of the architectural and other art features will be published about the time of the opening in May.—Ed. L. J.

# Education for Business Librarianship

By JULIA E. ELLIOTT

**T**HIS title assumes that there is a difference between business librarianship and librarianship in general. Before discussing education for business librarianship, however, it behooves us to answer a few pertinent questions.

Is the difference implied in this title fundamental or superficial?

Is the business library a separate and unrelated entity, or an integral part of the whole library movement?

Do library schools offer suitable training for business librarianship in whole, or in part, or not at all?

Is the entire code of library methods, and standardized library practice, so painstakingly developed during the last fifty years, applicable to business library administration, or is it to be thrown into the discard and entirely new methods developed?

Before discussing points of difference, let us examine points of resemblance, if there be any, between business and other libraries.

The functions of a "regular" library, as some people designate libraries supported by public funds, or philanthropic endowments, are:

To assemble in some central place information in the form of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., on subjects of interest to a particular constituency.

To classify the material and arrange in a manner to make it accessible with the least amount of effort or delay.

To catalog or index the material to make it available in more specific units and in a greater variety of ways.

To install methods of distribution of material with the least delay and inconvenience, and the greatest certainty of accomplishing its object, and its safe return and preservation.

To discover the interests of individuals and groups in a community and to devise ways and means of apprising them of the resources of the library, thus stimulating its use to the utmost.

To establish a personnel trained to administer the collection in the most efficient and satisfactory manner possible, and to make the connection with outside sources and reciprocating institutions.

In other words, acquisition, preservation, distribution are the essentials of a "regular" library, which may be subdivided into the six elements above mentioned. A moment's reflection will show that each of these elements is essential to the administration of any library, whether public, school, state, scientific, technical, professional or business.

While not one element may be omitted without impairing the usefulness of any library, and nothing can be added that will not fall naturally into some division of this classification (aside from the financial foundation), it is true that no two libraries, even of the same type, are identical in their organization or administration. A very cursory examination of several libraries of different types will reveal the variations in practice in each of the elements mentioned.

Are library schools then unnecessary because unable in a year's time to educate librarians for each type of library? Just what does a professional or technical school of any kind attempt to do? Does a law school turn out graduates who know the exact laws involved in every case that may come to them, and that need only to be mechanically applied? Do medical schools produce finished physicians who can instantly diagnose a lesion, and treat it mechanically, with instant cure? Does an engineer have nothing further to do in the way of study and research and application to individual problems, after graduation? What do these schools aim to do? I think you will agree that they can only teach fundamental principles to be applied in actual practice to the solution of individual problems.

This brings us to the question: Are there underlying principles in library methods? It would require an analysis of library practice of the past fifty years and the library school curricula of today to answer this question fully, and would tax your patience too far. If any of you are in doubt, I advise you either to make a study of the question or to accept the assertion that there are fundamental principles involved in the acquisition, preservation, and distribution of information material that are essential to the efficient administration of any library no matter what its type or size. If these fundamental principles do not exist, much time and effort have been wasted during the last half-century and a great many apparently intelligent people have been deceiving themselves and others.

Far from requiring no library training, the more technical the library, the more essential it is to have a knowledge of fundamental principles. To approach questions without such knowledge is like attempting to try a case without a knowledge of law or to prescribe for the sick without a knowledge of medicine. In the exceptional case the case may be won, or the patient recover; but in the majority of instances the results will be disastrous. The business library is no exception to this rule.

I have repeatedly heard the utility of library



schools or experience for business librarianship questioned, especially by those aspiring to become business librarians without such training, and from business men who were apparently without knowledge of the nature of library schools. To the uninitiated the first essential of business librarianship is to "know the business"; hence, frequently a business man picks his secretary, or someone else in the company to organize and administer his library; or he will mistake a two weeks' filing course for the equivalent library school training and choose his filing clerk. The same man would not dream of assigning either of these employees to audit the firm's books, or make out an income tax report. He recognizes that, altho the auditor, or the income tax expert may not know *his* particular business, he does have the expert knowledge of his own calling and the ability to apply its principles to any business.

The resemblance between business libraries and "regular" libraries, it will be seen therefore, is in the fundamentals. The business library must collect material, arrange and catalog it, and distribute it. The differences are in kind and degree but not in principle; for example, the "regular" library stresses books while the business library finds pamphlets, manuscripts and like material of greater value on given subjects. In both instances the librarian must know the needs of his constituency; the market, its resources and value. The regular librarian must have or must acquire a broad knowledge of community needs and interests, and the business librarian must make a study of a particular business and the individual interests of officers and employees. The principles of book or information selection and acquisition are the same but must be applied to special circumstances, and different sources of supply. The records necessary in the routine work may be readily adapted from the standard routine of any well-organized library.

That this same principle applies to the classification and cataloging of material should be so clear as to need no further comment, except to emphasize the fact that manuscripts, pamphlets and ephemeral material are the most difficult of all printed matter to classify, catalog and care for, and that they require all the knowledge of the principles of classification and cataloging taught in a library school plus experience. In order to adapt, one must first be grounded in the principles to be adapted, and have some practical knowledge of their original application. Here again the professional school training applies. A surgeon must first complete the basic medical course before specializing; so must pediatricians and other specialists. The same is true in law, engineering and other pro-

fessions. There are fundamental principles necessary before the specialist may even begin to study his specialty. So it should be with business librarianship.

We believe we have shown that the differences between "regular" and business librarianship are superficial and not fundamental; that the business library is not a separate and unrelated entity but an integral part of the whole library movement; that there are standardized library methods that are adaptable to business organization, as well as to other special types of libraries; that the library schools do offer training in the principles that are needed by business libraries.

As the whole subject of library curricula is now under investigation, it would be futile at this time, in the light of possible changes and developments, to enter into details concerning subjects now taught in the first year course that seem unessential to a business librarian. I have very grave doubts about the unessential angle anyway. Even the brief course in children's work, which superficially seems a far cry from business librarianship, may prove of real value in making points of contact that win confidence and pay future dividends. In my own experience, I have been able to give material assistance to employees of a business house in making book purchases for their children, while I was organizing a business library during the Christmas season, as well as suggestions concerning books of interest for gifts to friends and adults of the family. I also remember assisting in the preparation of a selected list of books of general interest for the foundation of a private library for a bank official, as a part of my duties as an organizer.

While I believe the first year library course can be strengthened by some eliminations and some additions, I also believe that the business librarian will be able to utilize, some time during his career, practically everything he has learned or been introduced to in the first year course, provided he has the imagination and the vision to see the opportunities for its application.

Moreover, the vast field of business literature, or information material, is of very recent growth. It is just as essential for public librarians to know how to acquire and handle it, as for business librarians. The opportunities for serving the business man, especially in small communities, is a chapter in itself. My suggestion for library training is not less, nor different training, for business librarians, but more special training for all librarians.

The education of the business librarian, then, should include: Academic training equivalent to the requirements for entrance into the best library schools, preferably a full four year



college course. One year, at least, of library school training. Supplementary training in special work in a second year, or summer library course. Such courses are not now available, but should be provided. The academic course will include economics and courses in commerce and business administration, if the student realizes at that time that he is to become a business librarian. Otherwise these subjects must be taken up as collateral reading, necessary to his equipment. Intensive study of the particular business in which he is librarian, before entering upon his work, if possible, and continuously thereafter. Personality, adaptability, initiative and diplomacy, and selling ability.

The above requirements are in no way incompatible with the education of a public librarian. The limited funds and slow progress of many libraries are due largely to the lack of business experience and business acumen of librarians. Even the "intensive study of a particular business" would give an insight into the business world that would be invaluable in the conduct of any popular library.

In conclusion, a word as to the reaction on the library profession. The business man is getting his impression of the profession of

librarianship from his librarian. His attitude toward the entire library movement is inevitably colored by the success or failure of his own business library. It is usually the big business man who can afford a library. The same man pays heavy taxes and has large influence. If he acquires his ideas of librarianship from untrained service, no matter how willing or earnest or devoted his employee may be, what will be his attitude when asked to further library progress by gifts or otherwise?

No blame can attach to the secretary or filing clerk, often college trained, at least in part, for accepting promotions without realizing the need of thoro training for the particular library in question; nor to the business man for making the selection, if he knows little or nothing about librarianship as a profession.

Perhaps there is no fault as yet anywhere, merely a great need for the A.L.A. and the library schools to realize their obligations to a rapidly developing situation, and also to realize that this neglected field has a come-back that may have serious consequences, if the identity of business and "regular" library interests are not recognized, and met with sympathy and intelligence.

## The Library and the Learning Process

By JOY ELMER MORGAN

ON one hand there is much blind worship of book study and of so-called culture, and on the other, condemnation of book learning and abstract scholarship. Both of these positions are right and both are wrong. Devotion to book study so far as it ignores life itself and comes to deal in facts which have little social value can easily be overdone. Our blind worship of book learning has come down to us from a time when education was the privilege of leisure classes, when it was decidedly a decorative rather than a useful activity. It is hard for us to appreciate how completely colored the curriculum and our educational practices and ideals have been by inheritance from earlier times. Schools have undoubtedly overemphasized the use of textbooks and the memory of word formulas. They have been too passive, too dull, and lifeless. Most schools have never even dreamed of the new life that would come to them from the free and wide use of books other than textbooks. To appreciate the educational significance of wide reading one needs merely to study the learning process and the development of judgment.

There is no essential difference in the learning process of infants and those of older children and adults. We do not really know a thing either as a concrete object or as an ab-

stract fact until we have handled it over and over again in many ways and in many connections. We may memorize words and recite them easily. We may quote passages from textbooks, but we do not really know the material we cover until it has been woven into the very fabric of our habit thru this repeated observation and use.

For example, take the general idea of the value of an education, which not one person in a thousand really appreciates. You may teach the child to repeat the formula, "Everyone should get all the education he can." He may even come to repeat the statement with some enthusiasm and appreciation. But let this same young person study the history of education. Let him realize the long centuries of struggle when there were no books for the masses. Let him read the speeches that were made during that interesting period in the early history of this country when farsighted statesmen were demanding that the community support public schools by public taxation—a fact which is everywhere accepted now. Let him review also the struggle that was made in state after state for the establishment of the state school office. Let him read the arguments pro and con in the battle that was waged when the compulsory education movement swept over our various States.

The student who has thus dealt with the idea of the importance of education comes to feel a pride in its possession and a determination to use the heritage that has been fought for and labored for down thru the ages.

No single textbook can include this rich background and the varied associations acquired thru an all-round study of a subject. This does not mean to say that textbooks are not important. Outlines and general surveys are necessary, but these are valuable only as they furnish the bird's-eye view and the starting point. The relation between these condensed outlines of knowledge and the vast field of knowledge for which the library stands is similar to that between the railway timetable and the panorama of landscape and city thru which the railroad passes.

Experiments in progressive schools show that when books are used in this broader way from the beginning, children do not have to be forced to their studies. They then find the same fascination in dealing with ideas that are new to them that the infant finds in toying with the ball which comes into his life with all the thrill of a great adventure.

One of the most prized assets to mature life is what we call judgment. When we say that one person has better judgment than another, it does not necessarily mean that he has a better mind than another. It is more likely to mean that he has had wider opportunities for observation, that he has enjoyed more chances for testing his judgment. When the man of affairs faces a new problem he aims to bring to it an open mind. He carries it to his associates and gets many different points of view. If there is printed material about it, he reads this in an effort to find flaws or confirmation. He may begin tentatively to apply the proposition before accepting it as a permanent working plan. We say when he finally arrives at the conclusion that his is a well-considered judgment.

Had this individual acted on the first impulse that came, the probabilities are that he would have made many mistakes, that he would have discovered one factor after another which he had not considered. It then would have been said that he was a man of poor judgment. Judgment, in short, is largely a matter of holding one's mind on the facts patiently and persistently until all the evidence is in. The library is a great storehouse of evidence accumulated thru all the ages. When we habitually go to this reservoir of the world's accumulated knowledge, we have acquired a habit that means better judgment than we otherwise could enjoy.

It is no longer possible to teach the child thru any period of years all the facts that he will need to guide him in his life. The day is long past when anyone, even thru a lifetime of

effort, can know more than the broad outlines of the world's knowledge. Everyone who has worked his way up in the world knows that he has been able to get ahead only by the most complete and continuing mastery of the materials of his daily work. One stage of specialization after another has created new bodies of knowledge and new techniques. When then can the school do in preparation for life? If it cannot cram the mind of the child with the facts that he needs, certainly it must teach him how to find those facts. He must know where to look for them. He must have the desire to get them. He will forget most of what he learns during the years that lead to school graduation. If he gets only the urge to know, the knowledge of where to go for facts and how to weigh them and organize them, he has gotten the one thing for which schools primarily exist.

The individual has largely failed in his school life if he looks upon the grades and graduation from elementary school, or high school, or college, or the diplomas as the important thing. He must realize that the power to learn—that learning how to learn—is the important thing, that education is a lifelong process. His mind will be filled with projects for additional study and investigation. He will think of his work and his leisure as calling for careful organization of knowledge and continued search for knowledge wherever it may be found—by the roadside, in libraries, or in companionship with fellow human beings. He will be grateful for the days in school because of the doors they have opened, but he will look forward each year to greater days. He will live in the future and not in the past.

We have spoken of the library from the standpoint of the individual. We need also to interpret it from the standpoint of society. Public institutions are maintained because they serve all the people. Most of our people now accept and appreciate in some measure the importance of the public school. They have no such understanding and appreciation of the importance of the public library. They do not realize that to maintain at the expense of two billion dollars a year an elaborate system of schooling is absurd except as that schooling leads to the continued use of intelligence by those who have benefited by it. The public library is essentially the one agency that society has created and maintained as the capsheaf of our educational system. We have not appreciated it even enough to have collected accurate national figures about it. A generous estimate of our expenditure for public libraries during 1925 would probably be less than forty million dollars. The sum is unbelievably small when we compare it with two billion dollars spent for schooling.

# Local History in Public Libraries

By GRACE M. MALCOLM

**W**HAT the public libraries of the United States are doing to preserve items of local history and to interest the public in their collections\* has been shown as the result of a recent questionnaire. This was sent to thirty cities of from 100,000 to 200,000. The questions covered the following points:

1. The existence of a separate department for local history.

2. a. The date of its establishment. b. The number of persons employed. c. The annual expense and the source of income.

3. a. The number of volumes in the collection. b. The use of vertical files or scrap-books for newspaper clippings, etc.

4. Collections of local newspapers.

5. Collections of local directories.

6. Volunteer help from local citizens.

7. Co-operation between the public library and local societies, historical and patriotic.

8. Publicity.

The original replies are on file at the school. We find that nearly all the libraries are doing at least something.

1. *Separate Departments.* In a majority of cases, we found that local history material was shelved or filed as a part of the reference collection, and the work carried on as part of the regular reference service. Fifteen noted separate collections; eight, separate departments.

2. a. *How long established.* The average age of the separate collections was twenty-nine years. In many cases, an evidently approximate number was given, as "about twenty years." In one case, the collection is as old as the library, ninety-one years.

b. *Number of persons employed.* This varied, of course, with the size of the collection. The collection was cared for by the reference librarian and his assistants, as a rule.

c. *Expense.* No estimate of expense was made for the administration of the local history collection, the statement generally being made that the expenses were paid from the general tax funds.

3. a. *Size of the collection.* The average collection numbered 1868 volumes. In one case,

twelve thousand items were reported. The number of pamphlets varied from two thousand to over five thousand.

b. *Vertical files, etc.* Twenty-one libraries reported the use of the vertical file or scrap-book, or both.

4. *Collections of newspapers.* In twenty-five cases, the collection of local newspapers was practically or nearly complete.

5. *Collections of directories.* In twenty-nine cases, the collections were complete or practically so, one or two volumes only being missing.

6. *Volunteer help.* Seven reported in the negative; and ten, "no systematic attempt" or "not asked." Seven only replied in the affirmative. A member of the board of trustees of the Trenton, N. J., library writes an article nearly every week for the Sunday newspaper. In Newark, N. J., an editor of a Sunday newspaper helped the library in the collection of historical data.

In Youngstown a library patron with leisure has helped in indexing a local history source book, and has helped in editing a series of daily articles of five hundred words each, "Knowing Youngstown" under the name of the Library, which have run for several months and will be reprinted in book form.

7. *Co-operation with local historical or patriotic societies.* In five-sixths of the cases, "close" or "friendly" relations existed between the public libraries and the local historical or patriotic organizations. In many cases, there was a division of interests, the public library catering to the popular taste, and the historical society to the serious student. In Bridgeport, Conn., the local chapter of the D.A.R. houses its collection in the Public library. The Hartford (Conn.) Public Library is housed in the same building with the State Historical Society. "The published 'Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society' are circulated from our shelves, and a brief report of the society's meetings from time to time in our printed quarterly bulletin," is the report of the librarian. According to the Syracuse (N.Y.) Public Library, the Onondaga Historical Association has its own collections but supplies the public library with all its publications. The Connecticut Valley Historical Society has its rooms in the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, having its own curator. It holds its exhibits of furniture, manuscripts, etc., in the library hall, as well as its lectures. The Toledo (Ohio) Public Library catalogs and houses the collections of the

\* Note. This topic was assigned as a problem in Senior Administration, at the Albany School, with the idea of securing information as to the cost of carrying on local history work in public libraries and the methods of organizing such work. The information on these two topics was rather meagre, as is shown by the following summary. The details of the "One Hundred Year Fund" at Grand Rapids will be of interest to librarians who have any plans for creating local endowment resources. J. L. Wheeler, Lecturer.)

Northwestern Ohio Historical Society. In Trenton, the librarian is treasurer of the local historical society and a member of the Board of Trustees.

The advantages of carefully planned co-operation, specifically to the extent of housing the collections of historical texts, maps, manuscripts, etc., in the public library building are very great, as is clearly shown by the following quotation from Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids (and is suggested by several others):

"Personally I feel that librarians should recognize the importance of affiliation with the local historical society as we have. I have been more or less active in a number of historical societies and know what a dead and alive existence so many of the smaller ones often have when they have the full maintenance of a building and similar matters to take care of. I have in mind now an organization that only a few years ago campaigned to get a building, but now that they have it and have moved their things into it, it is hardly ever opened because they do not have the funds for maintenance. I advised them at the time to co-operate with the public library of that community and help it to get the quarters the library so sorely needed, and then they could have quarters in the same building.

"Both the library and the historical society will give a much better service with some such arrangement, as has been demonstrated by the things we have been able to accomplish here in an experience of some twenty years."

8. Publicity. Three reported none; one, "publicity at every opportunity." A special writer on one of the Indianapolis newspapers is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Library and will write upon request any local item. On the same paper a special feature writer is devoting her articles to interviews with old residents and the linking up of the past with the present.

One library stood out in the survey, that of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Since its features are of such pre-eminent interest, we append the following from the librarian's account:

"We have a separate department for Michigan History and the History of the Old Northwest. The history of Grand Rapids and Kent County are included in that. We have not segregated the county collection from the rest. This collection, since 1905 in a separate room, is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 to 6 p.m., so that it takes nearly the full time of two persons to look after it. The expense is paid out of the tax funds.

"The collection consists of nearly five thousand titles, of books, beside pamphlets and manuscripts; many long sets are included. We have vertical files of newspaper clippings for

both local and state history, and also 2,000 maps relating to Michigan and the Great Lakes region.

"We have nearly complete files of all local newspapers beginning with the late thirties. We are binding at the present time all publications of whatever sort published in the city and county. There are over one thousand volumes in our bound collection of local newspapers. The total collection of historical pieces numbers over fifty thousand.

"Our collection of local directories is complete.

"The last published history of Kent County, in two volumes, was written entirely in our library building. We assigned the author one of our study rooms and he did practically all of the work here, using our collection. This collection is used constantly by persons from outside of Grand Rapids who come here to work with it. People have come here to do extensive work from as far away as Texas.

"The Historical Society of Grand Rapids was reorganized in 1905 in affiliation with the Grand Rapids Public Library, and at that time the Society turned over to the Library its collections and its funds, to the Board of Library Commissioners, as trustees. These invested funds now amount to \$3,600 and the annual income is over \$200, all of which is spent on enlarging the collection. The annual dues in the Society are used for the printing of publications, etc. Some half-dozen have thus far been issued, and several more we hope to issue shortly. The publishing work was held up after the war.

"The Society is given the right to hold its meetings in the library building, and the librarian is the secretary of the Society. The library does all the routine work of the Society and the Society is at no expense except for postage and printing. The fund is named after the donor, Lewis G. Stuart, and recently the contract between the Historical Society, the Library Board and Mr. Stuart was amended to include his wife's name also, so that it is now to be known as the Lewis G. and Marion Stuart Fund. A book plate is placed in all the books purchased from this fund.

"Within the last few months a 'Hundred Years Fund' has been started to provide for the growth of material with the future growth of the library. A number of persons have already contributed. The fund is to be invested and the interest be added to the principal semi-annually, until 1930. Then until 1950 one-quarter of the income may be expended for the purposes of the Stuart Fund and the balance added to the principal; then until 1975, one-third is to be expended for the purposes of the Stuart Fund and the balance to be added to



the principal. Then until 2025, or fifty years, one-half of the income is to be expended for the purposes of the Stuart Fund and the balance added to the principal. After 2025 the whole income may be expended for the purposes of the Stuart Fund, or the piling up process may be continued should those in charge of the library so decide. It has been worked out that under this plan \$1,000 compounded semi-annually at 4 per cent interest will be nearly \$12,000 in one hundred years, and the amount expended for the purposes of the Stuart Fund will be nearly \$9,000. Recently, a member of the Historical Society left \$2,000 for the Society in her will. The specific purpose for this has not yet been determined. It will undoubtedly be put into a trust fund, however, so as to keep the principal intact, and it will, of

course, be used in connection with our local historical collection.

"The local historical collection gets a great deal of publicity in one way or another, and we are called upon to supply material to the newspapers, and to supply items for the courts, quite frequently, so that the collection is very well known. Another source of publicity was the fact that the work of compiling the service records of the ten thousand men from Kent County in the World War was done at the library under the direction of the librarian and one of the two assistant librarians, so that every one of these men either came to this historical room personally in filling out his record, or was circularized regarding it. Since then these men frequently come to get information regarding their war records, which they have lost from time to time."

## The College Library Survey

**C**OLLEGE librarians of the middle west have been making a survey of college library administration, and the summary of some sixty replies (out of a total of about two hundred and forty) to a questionnaire on twelve major points, compiled by Mary E. Downey of Dennison University, was the chief feature of the meeting held at Chicago on January 2 in connection with the A. L. A. Council's mid-winter meeting. Here are the main points according to the summary prepared by Annette P. Ward of Alma College.

*Status of the library.* Out of the sixty reporting, fifty-three are an independent department of the college, i. e., free from supervision, the library being on a par with other departments of the college, and none attached to some other chair, as was often the case in the early history of college libraries.

*Number of books per student.* The number of books per student varies from fifteen to eight hundred; but discussion brought out the point that quality rather than quantity should be the goal, dead timber being useless. Quantity is no indication of merit.

*Budget.* Answers to the question on the budget were given by comparative phrases rather than by percentages. In most instances the library budget equals or exceeds that of any other one department. The A. L. A. has approved a minimum average of money for books and periodicals of five dollars for each student. One librarian present reported an average of nine dollars, another six.

*Salaries.* As to the basis of payment of salaries, thirty-nine are on a twelve-months basis; twenty on that of ten; and one on a nine-months basis. About half reported the librarian's sal-

ary as on a par with that of a college professor, the remainder being equal to that of an assistant professor. Discussion brought out the point that a librarian's preparation and experience—academic, scientific, and technical—should enter into the salary question as well as into the status of the librarian's academic rank in the college faculty group, so that a librarian, for example, with an A. M. degree, library school training and experience, should be on a par with the doctor of philosophy. One university is already giving credit towards a Ph.D. degree for graduate bibliographical and research work such as is given in library schools.

*Vacation.* In most cases the librarian's vacation is not as long as that of the teaching faculty. Many librarians feel that their vacation should be of equal length, or that so-called vacation service should receive extra salary compensation. One librarian reported extra salary.

*Education and status of the librarian.* The education of the library staff as compared with that of the teaching faculty fell short in many cases, altho in one small library the report showed that the librarian and her three full time assistants had the A.B. degree and also library school training.

The status of the librarian can best be raised by continued study, efficient service, enlarged background and experience. Half of those present reported academic rank.

*Attendance at library conferences.* Annual attendance of the librarian at some of the library meetings, either national, state or district, seems to be the general practice; but few assistants can afford to attend. If the librarian cannot attend the college should send one of the



assistants to represent the college library. Of the forty librarians present about half receive full time and expense allowance for such trips. One reported that only administrative officers of her college had such expenses allowed, she being one of these. This expense is more than compensated in the benefits and good results accruing to the college from such meetings.

*Trustee and faculty meetings.* Most libraries reported their trustees as much interested in the library as in other college departments. In only a few libraries does the librarian attend the board of trustees meetings; but nearly all sit on the faculty library committee, and in perhaps most colleges the librarian is chairman of this committee. Some libraries have no such committee. What is the function of a library committee? The opinion expressed was that such a committee, if existing, should function as a "backing" rather than as dictator to the librarian. The point of attendance at meetings of the board of trustees opens up a big discussion, based on the policy of the institution—whether it is governed by the Faculty or by the president. In the former instance the librarian should have a seat at these meetings with other heads of departments; in the latter the president (as one president has expressed it) is the horse on which all the departments of the institution must ride, he bearing all their weighty problems to the trustees. In some colleges and universities the librarian ranks with the dean of the college.

*Library instruction.* A library course in the college curriculum, it was agreed, develops better research students, and sends out graduates equipped with familiarity in the use of books and libraries, who for this reason will be more valuable as teachers or workers in any field; and incidentally, such a course in the curriculum adds dignity to the library and to the library profession.

To avoid inbreeding a part of the staff should have been trained outside, i. e. in other library schools. One president's formula regarding alumni faculty members might apply to the makeup of the library staff: "One-third might come from the faculty's own school."

*A standard library.* While no library can be taken as a perfect standard, five or six were mentioned as outstanding in achievement and in affording inspiration to others. These were Berea, Ky., Oberlin, Leland Stanford, Hamilton, N. Y., Amherst, and Bradley Polytechnic Institute; and Mr. Ranck, from the floor, reported Haverford, as spending \$40 per capita and having six library school trained persons on the staff.

A report was made of some comparative statistics obtained from twenty-seven colleges, in

1924, by Miss Pritchett of Coe College, in an effort to secure more advantages and equipment for her college library. The annual average of these twenty-seven was computed by Miss Downey as: 654 students; 42 faculty;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  full time staff; 65 hours a week open;  $41\frac{1}{4}$  hours for staff service; 61 books a student; salaries (not including student helpers), \$3328; books, \$2202; \$530 for periodicals; \$454 for binding; \$204 for supplies; \$3.35 per student for books.

### The First Library on Wheels

**A** REPRESENTATION of what is probably "the earliest travelling library in the world" according to Mr. Yuan, librarian of the Peking National University, has just been presented by the Library Association of China to the A. L. A.

This relic is an earthenware statuette of an ancient ox-cart, ox and cart complete, finely modelled about a thousand years ago and taken from a Chinese tomb. Mr. Yuan writing to Dr. Bostwick says that such carts were commonly used to transport books from one place to another.

It will be remembered that the Library Association of China was organized during Dr. Bostwick's mission to China last spring, and recent letters to Dr. Bostwick show how complete has been the success of his efforts to make available for library purposes a portion of the remitted Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Half a million dollars have been granted by the China Foundation for Education and Culture (the body administering the Fund) for a national library in Peking, the Chinese Government has granted a splendid site in the grounds of the Winter Palace and will, furthermore, undertake half the administration expenses for ten years, and turn over to the new library the books now in the Peking Library which were formerly part of the Imperial collection in the Forbidden City. Six other libraries in various parts of the Republic are also to be established by the Foundation, all of them, like the National Library, to contain books in English and other languages as well as in Chinese, and all of them with the fullest promise of the best possible administration thru the efforts of the members of the Library Association of China.

The word librarian is now known to the headline writer of the Sacramento morning paper read by California's state librarian.

### TACOMA LIBRARIAN SERVED TERM

*Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14.* (AP)—Ten years ago Paul Haffer, youthful liberalist of this city, was convicted of libeling the memory of George Washington and served four months in the county jail.

# How the Museum Lends Things

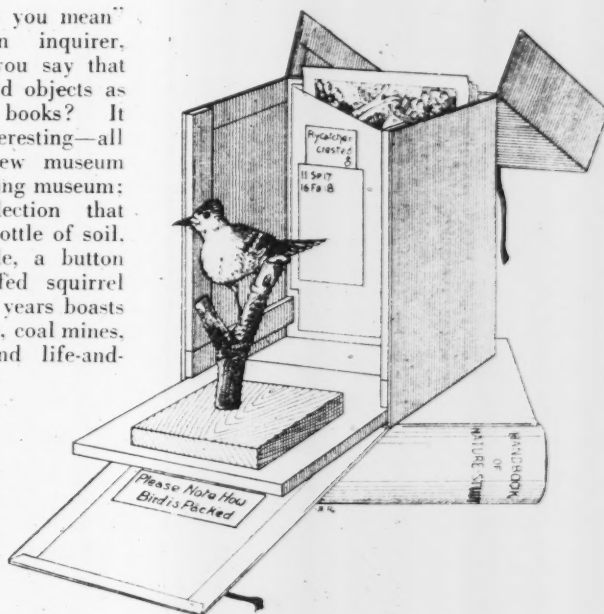
By MARGARET B. FREEMAN

“**W**HAT do you mean” says an inquirer, “when you say that a museum can lend objects as a library lends books? It sounds very interesting—all this about the new museum which is a circulating museum; the lending collection that starts out with a bottle of soil, a piece of marble, a button chart and a stuffed squirrel and then in a few years boasts of medieval castles, coal mines, human brains, and life-and-customs up into the thousands. Now we have a bottle of soil, a piece of marble, a button chart and a stuffed squirrel ourselves. We should like to lend them too, but—just how do you do it?”

“Do you put the squirrel in a cage or a plate glass case, or perhaps a box-with-a-celluloid-lid or do you send him out as he is, attaching a precautionary, scarlet, HANDLE WITH CARE to his tail, praying the while that small investigating fingers will not pry out the black, beady eyes and affectionate palms oversmooth the sleek, furry back? Do you charge him out on a library card? Do you give him a slip and an accession number?”

We are delighted to tell you! In fact, we always enjoy telling people how-it's-done-in-Newark.

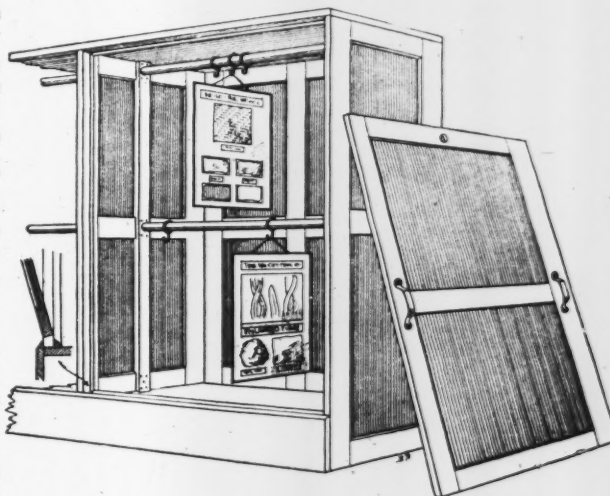
You were speaking of the squirrel now. Here on the shelf is a neat cubical box of heavy cardboard covered with black cloth and plainly



PLEASE NOTE HOW THE BIRD IS PACKED

and in. There is no “do not touch me” about him. You may tickle his ears or feel of his teeth or smooth out his fur—he has had many ticklings and smoothings, and pattings. He has doubtless lost a whisker or two in the process and a few hairs from his little fluffy tail; but he is still quite presentable and he has been borrowed off and on for eight and a half years!

When we lend him, we just remove the charge slip which is marked “Squirrel—Red” from the pocket pasted on the box there at the inside back. We record the date on the pocket and also the slip, together with the borrower's name and address. We tie down the lid with the attached



CASE FOR CHARTS

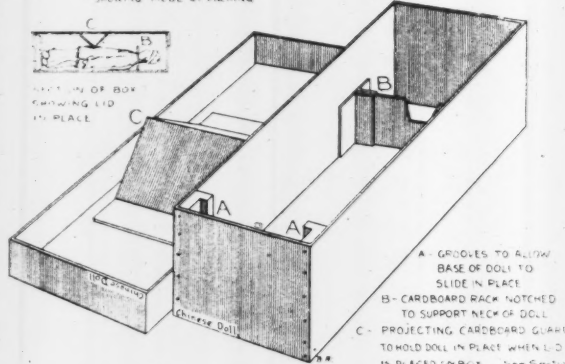
black tape and send him off without more ado. The slip we file until the squirrel is returned. Then we check off the charge, put it back in its pocket and the squirrel back in its place on the shelf. That is quite like lending a book, is it not?

The birds are boxed in the same way. Boxes are really a necessity in the circulating-museum business. Some of them we have made especially for the purpose—like the mounted animal and bird boxes which you have just seen, and those large, flat chart boxes over there. Many of them, however, are just plain, ordinary boxes, Clark's thread boxes—gifts of kind friends and store-keepers. Here is a box of crushed raspberry color which once cherished some Reed's Maple Sugar; it is now the home of "Chinese—Snuff Bottle." And there is a brown Webster's Dictionary box which is at present devoted entirely to "S.A. Peru Knitted Cap." Some of them, as you have doubtless noted, are bordered and bound with passepartout tape; reinforced thus, they look neater and last longer. Most of them request somewhere: "Pack objects carefully in original packing and return the box." All of them are labelled on the outside unmistakably so that one may quickly distinguish "South American Alligator's Claw" from "South American Hemp." Each one also has its pocket and charge slip on the inside cover.

No! we haven't a box for everything—tho a

SINGLE DOLL BOX

SHOWING MODE OF PACKING



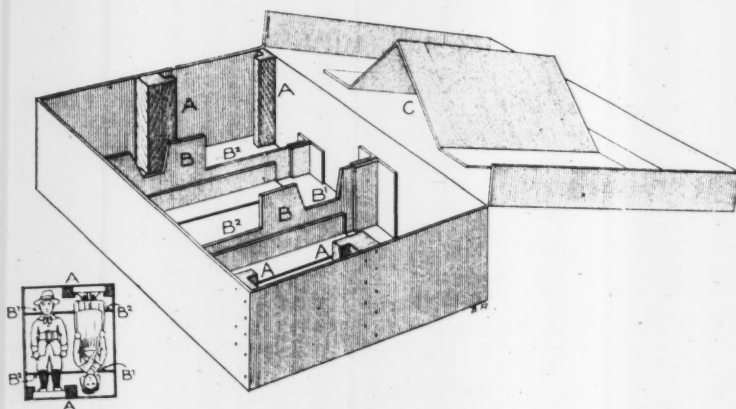
SINGLE DOLL BOX

box for everything, or rather, everything in a box is our ideal. These candle molds, as you see, and this large tortoise, these flags of Europe and this wooden Dutch shoe must be content at most with a temporary box on being charged out or a wrapping of tissue and tough brown paper. Without a permanent box, they are like-

wise without permanent slips. Records are made on manila slips and the date of charging is plainly marked for the benefit of the borrower on the brown paper wrapping together with the museum stamp.

Those tags attached to the candle mold, the Dutch shoe and the flags are not precautionary signs—they are explanatory labels. Some objects are worth nothing without a label; others are worth a great deal more with one; so we label as many as we can. Here is an irregular wooden object with a piece of flint inserted in the end. It might be an implement or a weapon of some kind. The tag says: Eskimo. Tool used to scrape hair off animal skins when preparing them for making into clothes, moccasins, etc. Notice the grooves for the five fingers and the shape of the handle. They give a strong grip on the tool.

Here are some long narrow strips of paper, rough of texture and light brown of hue. They are punctured here and there with holes. The label obligingly explains: China. Papers scattered behind funeral processions. The majority



CASE TO TAKE TWO DOLLS

of Chinese still have no chance of an education and are very superstitious just as our ancestors were before education became common. They believe that evil spirits must pass thru every hole in the papers and go slowly because they become entangled. This gives time for the corpse to be buried before they arrive.

These funeral papers happen to belong to Chinese Set No. 9 along with some seventeen other objects. They are all packed together—fan and chopsticks, pipe and pincushion, shoes and primer—in a roomy black box with a table of contents plainly typed on the inside of the lid. When the set is charged out, each object is wrapped carefully in tissue paper (it is a regular Christmas-package-for-the-family) and the box tied with heavy cord. We have Japanese and Turkish sets too, Indian and Eskimo. People in search of everyday material from foreign lands seldom ask for specific objects such as a Chinese newspaper, Eskimo skin-scrapers, or a Japanese backscratcher. What they want is: "Something on China," "Some Eskimo material," or "Japanese Life and Customs." Our life-and-customs objects are small; there are many duplicates; hence, a grouping of them into several little exhibits all ready to lend seems the simple and logical thing to do. In any case, people like them arranged thus.

People like our industrial process exhibits too. Here is a grouping that is not only advisable but necessary. A bit of silk in the second stage of manufacture means little without a bit of silk in the first stage also, and bits of silk in the third and fourth stages, even unto the finished piece of rose-colored satin. This silk chart shows you how we arrange many of our industrial exhibits for lending. We have mounted the series of samples and pictures (with labels) on a piece of cardboard measuring twenty-two by sixteen inches. It is compact and easily handled.

Records there must be, of course, tho we have reduced these to a minimum. We keep records of circulation, of accessories, of damages. By the way, our losses and damages are surprisingly few. Once in a while a chocolate chart is placed in too-close proximity to a too-hot radiator with disastrous results. Now and again a plaster bust of Lincoln goes the way of all breakable things and a Spanish doll becomes dilapidated with age and too much caressing. Such tragedies, however, average only two or three a year and we have an annual lending total of eighteen thousand things!

So, if you have a "button chart, a piece of marble and a stuffed squirrel," together with some paraphernalia, some training in doing up Christmas packages and some boxes with string, then, you have all the essential ingredients for

an up-to-date circulating museum that "lends objects as a library lends books."

This article is intended for librarians and museum-workers who wish to start a Lending Museum. It aims to answer a few of the hows and whys of the actual process of lending objects. Other hows and whys if put in the form of letters and sent to the Newark Museum Association, will be answered promptly.

## Sixty Educational Books of 1925

SELECTED BY JOSEPH L. WHEELER FOR THE N. E. A. JOURNAL

### PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

- Bagley, W. C. *Determinism in education*. Baltimore: Warwick. 1925. 194p. \$2.20.  
 Cubberley, E. P. *An introduction to the study of education and to teaching*. Houghton. 1925. 476p. \$2.  
 Groves, E. R. *Social problems and education*. Longmans. 1925. 458p. \$2.75.  
 Kandel, I. L., ed. *Educational yearbook, 1924*. Macmillan. 1925. 650p. \$3.00.  
 Patri, Angelo. *School and home*. Appleton. 1925. 221p. \$1.50.  
 Sisson, E. O. *Educating for freedom*. Macmillan. 1925. 225p. \$1.40.

### HEALTH

- Payne, E. G., and Schroeder, L. C. *Health and safety in the new curriculum*. New York: American Viewpoint Soc. 1925. 318p. \$1.50.  
 Winslow, C. E. A., and Williamson, P. B. *The laws of health and how to teach them*. New York: Merrill. 1925. 354p. \$1.60.

### PSYCHOLOGY

- Breitwieser, J. V., and Book, W. F. *Psychological education*. Knopf. 1926. 246p.  
 Edwards, A. S. *The psychology of elementary education*. Houghton. 1925. 333p. \$2.  
 Martin, Herbert. *Formative factors in character*. Longmans. 1925. 346p. \$1.40.  
 Myers, G. C. *The learner and his attitude*. Chicago: Sanborn. 1925. 418p. \$1.76.  
 Thomson, G. H. *Instinct, intelligence and character*. Longmans. 1925. 282p. \$3.50.  
 Weeks, A. D. *Psychology for child training*. Appleton. 1925. 312p. \$2.

### EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

- Horn, J. L. *The education of exceptional children*. Century. 1924. 343p. \$2.  
 Oppenheimer, J. J. *The visiting teacher movement*. 2d ed. New York: Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. 1925. 206p. \$75.  
 Wile, I. S. *The challenge of childhood*. Seltzer. 1925. 305p. \$3.50.

### THE TEACHER AND TEACHING METHODS

- Anderson, C. J., Barr, A. S., and M. G. Bush. *Visiting the teacher at work*. Appleton. 1925. 382p. \$2.  
 Blackhurst, J. H. *Directed observation and supervised teaching*. Ginn. 1925. 420p. \$1.80.  
 Kilpatrick, W. H. *Foundations of method*. Macmillan. 1925. 383p. \$2.  
 Lewis, E. E. *Personal problems of the teaching staff*. Century. 1925. 460p. \$2.  
 Woodbury, C. H., and Perkins, E. W. *The art of seeing*. Scribner. 1925. 290p. \$2.

### PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

- Fenton, J. C. *A practical psychology of babyhood*. Houghton. 1925. 348p. \$3.50.  
 Gesell, Arnold. *The mental growth of the preschool child*. Macmillan. 1925. 447p. \$3.50.



Parker, S. C., and Temple, Alice. Unified kindergarten and first grade teaching. Ginn. 1925. 600p. \$2.20.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—GENERAL

Metcalf, M. F. Motivated primary activities for rural teachers. New York: Beckley. 1925. 143p. \$1.20.  
Moore, A. E. The primary school. Houghton. 1925. 340p. \$2.

#### GRADE SCHOOL READING

Anderson, C. J., and Davidson, Isobel. Reading objectives. N. Y.: Laurel Book. 1925. 408p. \$1.80.  
Brooks, F. D. Applied psychology of reading. Appleton. 274p. \$1.80.  
Green, J. L. Reading for fun. Boston: Badger. 1925. 205p. \$2.

Klapper, Paul. Teaching children to read. 4th ed. rev. and enl. Appleton. 1925. 328p. \$1.60.  
Smith, N. B. One hundred ways of teaching silent reading. World Bk. Co. 1925. 149p. \$1.40.  
Terman, L. M., and Lima, Margaret. Children's reading. Appleton. 1925. 370p. \$2.

#### OTHER GRADE SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Ligda, Paul. The teaching of elementary algebra. Houghton. 1925. 256p. \$1.90.  
McMurry, C. A. Practical teaching, book 1. Large projects in geography. Richmond, Va.: Johnson Pub. 1925. 222p. \$2.  
Peppard, H. M. The correction of speech defects. Macmillan. 1925. 180p. \$1.40.  
Ridgley, D. C. Geographic principles. Houghton. 1925. 190p. \$1.20.  
Roantree, W. F., and Taylor, M. S. An arithmetic for teachers. Macmillan. 1925. 621p. \$2.50.  
Wohlfarth, J. H. Self-help methods of teaching English. World Book Co. 1925. 294p. \$1.88.

#### JUNIOR HIGH

Smith, W. A. The junior high school. Macmillan. 1925. 467p. \$2.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Foster, C. R. Extra-curricular activities in the high school. Richmond, Va.: Johnson Pub. Co. 1925. 222p. \$2.  
Hamilton, A. E. The real boy and the new school. Boni. 1925. 386p. \$2.50.  
Johnson, F. W. The administration and supervision of the high school. Ginn. 1925. 402p. \$2.  
Uhl, W. L. Principles of secondary education. New York: Silver. 1925. 704p. \$3.

#### HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE

Brownell, Herbert, and Wade, F. B. The teaching of science and the science teacher. Century. 1925. 322p. \$2.

#### HIGH SCHOOL HISTORY

Barnes, H. E. The new history and the social studies. Century. 1925. 605p. \$4.

#### ARTS AND VOCATIONAL

Kitson, H. D. The psychology of vocational adjustment. Lippincott. 1925. 273p.  
Payne, A. F. Organization of vocational guidance. McGraw. 1925. 438p. \$3.50.  
Prosser, C. A., and Allen, C. R. Vocational education in a democracy. Century. 1925. 580p. \$2.75.  
Winslow, L. L. Organization and teaching of art. Baltimore: Warwick. 1925. 147p. \$1.60.

#### COLLEGE

Gavit, J. P. College. Harcourt. 1925. 342p. \$2.  
Koos, L. V. The Junior college movement. Ginn. 1925. 436p. \$2.40.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

Sharlif, William, and Owens, A. A. Adult immigrant education. Macmillan. 1925. 317p. \$1.50.

#### CURRICULUM

Cox, P. W. L. Curriculum adjustment in the secondary school. Lippincott. 1925. 306p. \$2.10.

Miller, H. L., and Hargreaves, R. T. The self-directed school. Scribner. 1925. 412p. \$1.80.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS AND METHODS (See also THE TEACHER AND TEACHING)

Andersen, W. N. A manual for school officers. Century. 1925. 383p. \$2.  
Otis, A. S. Statistical method in educational measurement. World Book Co. 1925. 337p. \$2.16.  
Pittenger, B. F. An introduction to public school finance. Houghton. 1925. 327p. \$2.  
Rugg, H. O. A primer of graphics and statistics for teachers. Houghton. 1925. 142p. \$1.60.  
Sears, J. B. The school survey. Houghton. 1925. 440p. \$2.25.

### A. L. A. Anniversary Fund

**D**URING the six weeks which have elapsed since the sending out by President Belden of the letter of appeal for funds, over eight thousand dollars have been subscribed in cash or pledges in sums varying from a dollar to a thousand dollars by over seventy individuals, libraries or business firms in twenty-one states.

This response at the outset of a campaign, opened at the busy Christmas season, is very encouraging, and especially so in view of the nature of some of the pledges.

Bridgeport, Mr. Sanborn reports, has voted to contribute one-tenth of one per cent of its total income from taxes for the year. Sioux City will "be only too glad to help in every way possible." Berkeley, Kansas City and many other municipal libraries are similarly minded, and the number of small libraries responding is encouraging.

State librarians and commission secretaries are writing to all the libraries in their respective states either in the official publications or by special circular, and Mr. Lester points out to his Wisconsin associates: "Here is a national expression of our professional interest. For all librarians, for all trustees, participation is an opportunity and a privilege; support as our means may determine is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our place in Wisconsin's library service. Let us all assume our due share."

### Free on Request

There has recently been published in Buffalo a pamphlet containing general statements as to planning the city, Niagara Frontier planning, and highway transportation in Erie county. This is a twelve-page pamphlet, containing three charts. The Buffalo Public Library will be very glad to send copies of this pamphlet to any library interested.

The A. L. A. Headquarters staff has a few copies of the report made by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration to the A. L. A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel and presented to the A. L. A. council at its mid-winter meeting. Single copies may be obtained while the supply lasts to those enclosing twenty-five cents in stamps to cover postage.



# Library Service for Los Angeles Business Men

By NANCY VAUGHN

**A**BOUT two years ago the Science and Industry Department of the Los Angeles Public Library paused to make a serious study of the situation in which it found itself. In many ways conditions were satisfactory since the organization of the department (then known as the Industrial Department) in 1911 and its installation on the ninth floor of the library quarters in the Metropolitan Building. The book stock had more than doubled, and the periodical list had been constantly enlarged. Reference and circulating books were filed together on open shelves and patrons had grown used to browsing among the books.\*

But while our quarters were over-crowded from opening until closing time, we realized that for many years our reference work had been done with almost the same clientele and that there were many business men who knew very little about our department. New industries were constantly springing up which we were not reaching. Our library, being in rented quarters in an office building, did not attract attention of itself. We knew that our resources and staff compared favorably with those of other large libraries serving their business and industrial population better than we. Yet, after surveying our department, we were faced with the fact that we had few, if any, new books on our shelves, that our books circulated, that our reading tables were full at all times. The department was so congested that we hesitated to advertise in the usual ways. It was a question of marking time until we moved into our new building or of devising some means for making available the valuable reference material without making promises which we could not fulfill. We could not accommodate any more people in our department, and the business man coming for a book found nothing up-to-date on the shelf to take home. Nor was he interested in the catalog showing him cards for the new books purchased but which he would have to wait his turn to get.

Eventually we mapped out a conservative expansion policy with the idea that after we moved into our new building we should be prepared to expand on a larger scale. We decided to appoint an extra assistant and to arrange work so that the entire staff would participate in the expansion. It would be unwise to have any one take part in publicity for our department who did not work with our patrons.

\*The following is abridged from Mrs. Vaughn's paper read at the Business Librarians round table at Chicago on January 2.

At that time we were giving good service to the advertising man, geologist, builder, chemist, real estate man, salesman and mining engineer. Our relations with the technical and scientific societies were very close. We attended many of their dinners and co-operated with the Library Committee of the American Chemical Society (local chapter). We have always served the chamber of commerce, banks and newspaper information bureaus. Our weakness lay in not having established our service with the large industries and with the new manufacturing concerns coming to our city.

Our first step was to secure from the Chamber of Commerce a list of the manufacturers and industries already established. A dodger drawing attention to the different departments of the main library and the branches was multi-graphed and brief lists of books on particular industries were compiled. One of our assistants visited the firms, taking the dodger with the printed list of all our branches and their locations and marking clearly the branch nearest the particular industry we were visiting. We interviewed the manager or similar official and asked permission to post the dodger and branch list on the employee bulletin board with the book list. At the same time the work of the department and its resources were explained to the manager. Typical of one of the immediate results of these visits was the fact that all our books on dairying moved in a short time, following the distribution of our "Dairy" list.

In some instances our attendant took a reference book along. When visiting the rubber manufacturers we called attention to Bedford and Kinkelman's "Systematic Survey of Rubber Chemistry." Similarly, we carried with us Hahn's "Merchants' Manual" when we visited the large retail stores.

We kept a card file of the firm visited, name of the person interviewed, date of call, impression made and other points for future reference.

The Chamber of Commerce and the newspapers issue a list of new industries. We checked these and sent out a multi-graphed letter of welcome thru the mail. We emphasized our reference work, we stressed our willingness and ability to assist in definite problems, offered to give information by telephone, to collect material on a subject for use in the library or to furnish desired data by mail. Personal visits were the means of making many friends for the department and the library and these contacts were particularly valuable later on in a bond campaign.

It took about one year to canvas most of the larger industries. Brief lists of books on different subjects were multigraphed and distributed, one group at a time, and the field thoroly covered. This required careful planning, for the city spreads over so much territory and at most we have allowed only one day each week for these visits.

Another way in which the department is endeavoring to meet the needs of the business man is by maintaining close contact with the special librarians of the city. In addition to granting them special borrowing privileges and assisting them in their research work, the staff has taken active part in the preparation of the Union List of Periodicals of Southern California, which is about to be published by the local branch of the Special Libraries Association. Not only do the industries receive the benefit of the public library's files and working tools, thru the medium of their own trained assistants, but the public library in turn is able to call upon the special files in individual libraries thru the courtesy of the special librarians.

Los Angeles has a very extensive hinterland, with good roads connecting the smaller communities with the city. Consequently the library is often called upon to help the business men of the surrounding territory. A cement factory nearby, threatened with suit because of the alleged injury to the citrus crops from the cement dust, asked us for information. Army engineers going to the rescue of the Santa Barbara sufferers asked for the latest information on wrecking methods. The San Diego librarian, asked to assist the promoter of a new silk industry in her vicinity, borrowed our Japanese reports to supplement her own resources. In spite of the fact that the large petroleum refineries in and about Los Angeles have their own libraries, our department is always the reservoir from which they draw much of their information. Our patents are constantly in demand for this purpose as well as our important files of technical periodicals, documents and books. Our collection of early state documents was recently put to use in connection with the preparation of the history of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which has just come from the press.

In the department in the new building (illustrated elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL) is a separate patent room as well as study rooms. We are planning to have reference collections of different classes of books which can be kept up-to-date, such as an accountant's library, petroleum industry books, agriculture in the southwest. These model collections will be shelved in the reading room so that at all times there may be something recent to show inquirers. Duplicate copies of all books will be kept in the stacks.

## National Drama Week

FEBRUARY 14-20

NATIONAL Drama Week sponsored by the Drama League of America is scheduled for the week beginning February 14. The League appeals to all interested in promoting a better civic life to observe this week for co-ordinating the efforts of all agencies working toward education of the public in the use and enjoyment of better drama. Drama as an artistic force in religious life and the possibilities of dramatic treatment of religion are included in Sunday's suggestions, and Professional Theatre day, Club and Organization day; Books, Magazine and Library day, Community Theatre and Rural Drama day, and School and College day are suggested for the body of the week.

Programs and suggestions may be obtained free from the Drama League office at 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago.

## Library Bureau Extension Plans

IN reply to many inquirers the Library Division of the Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc., has issued a statement signed by Mr. James H. Rand, Jr., president, to the effect that:

"Library Bureau, after its fifty years' honorable record in serving libraries with their every need but the books, is now a part of the Rand Kardex Bureau. The friends of Library Bureau may rest assured that it will continue . . . library supplies and furniture, book-stacks and service, for which it has justly gained its enviable reputation. . . .

"It is my intention still further to expand Library Bureau's facilities. The consolidation of many of the departments with those of the merged companies will make for economy of administration and production. The standards that have characterized Library Bureau products will be maintained and improved wherever possible. The highly developed personnel in the Library Department will carry on in studying library problems and in serving the interests of librarians as heretofore."

The Rand Kardex Bureau has also purchased the Globe Wernicke Company.

## Misdirected

Migne, *Patrologiae Latinae*, v. 35, 23, 27, 105, bound in half blue cloth with green leather labels have been sent by mistake by A. Picard, a Paris book dealer, to a Western Reserve professor. No word has been obtained from the sender. If this notice reaches the attention of the individual or library for whom the books were intended, please communicate with Elizabeth M. Richards, College for Women Library, Western Reserve University, 11130 Bellflower Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

FEBRUARY 1, 1926

**I**NTEREST in the semi-centenary celebration throught the whole country and in all library fields is shown by the report from A.L.A. headquarters of the subscriptions so far made towards the fund for meeting the special expenses of the year. Library associations, state commissions, library boards, commercial concerns and individual librarians and others have proffered pecuniary support as well as expressed sympathetic appreciation. So far, however, the amount actually subscribed totals but a modicum of the entire amount needed, and it is to be hoped that prompt action will bring the amount of subscriptions sufficiently well towards the mark of \$35,000 as pecuniary stimulus not only towards raising that amount, but to the over-subscription now fashionable in investing circles on foreign loans. The carefully prepared circular setting forth the need of the fund should be read at the meetings of library trustees, and it is to be hoped that no librarian will fail to induce his board to give sympathetic and practical attention to its appeal. Arrangements for the conference are progressing well and there is no doubt of its success.

**T**HE post of business librarian calls for double training, as a librarian and as a student of business, and its usefulness has become more recognized as business has become more scientific in management. The business librarian must not only deal with books, but must be especially ready to report upon the latest facts that the periodicals and the newspapers bring to the service of his employers. While his professional training should come from the library school, and that school is seeing the need of attention to specializing in his direction, the business part of his education must come largely from the experience of life. As in the post of private secretary, which also is becoming of increasing importance, the holder of this position has opportunity of meeting many men in all ranks, to the very top, and if there is executive ability, large opportunity for advancement may follow. The office boy is not the only person who becomes a railroad president, and in big business the higher officials are always keen to recognize and make use of ability. But the business librarian of less personal ambition has a scarcely less important field and may find his life work adequately at hand in the large service which he

may do indirectly for the community, reaping a compensation more important than pecuniary return, as many government servants of high value and inadequate salary, from the Librarian of Congress down, serve the interests of the people.

**T**HAT the radio, "movies" and the phonograph have less influence in reducing circulation than the dearth of books is illustrated most strikingly by recent statistics of the Brooklyn Public Library. The restriction of city appropriations had kept down circulation because few replacements and new purchases could be made and in children's rooms shelves would sometimes be almost bare at the end of the day, while worn-out books repelled the reading public from their use. When under mandamus the Board of Estimate made good the lack from previous appropriations, most of the new resources were spent directly in books, and worn-out copies to an enormous extent were promptly discarded, so that altho the net increase in volumes was not great, the circulation immediately responded in remarkable degree. Thruout 1925 the circulation had been steadily dropping in comparison with the same months of the previous year, but in November and December the circulation rose over thirty-five thousand above the same period a year earlier. This is indeed proof positive of the fact that the public wants books when it can get them and that library circulation is thus directly limited by appropriations for the library.

**D**EATH has robbed the profession of three honored librarians who should have reached a ripe old age of usefulness increased by long experience. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, to whose name the Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins clung, had really a triple career, for, besides succeeding his father as librarian of Baltimore in 1892 after as a Connecticut Yankee graduating from Yale in 1838, he continued his work as instructor, professor and dean in constitutional law and as an author, particularly in the field of Maryland history and biography. As librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, he was Baltimore's public librarian and applied the limited resources at his disposal to establishing modest branches and stations throught his adopted city, to whose interests and those of his adopted state he was so loyal. His pleasing

personality won for him many friendships, but underneath the friendly gayety were the strong qualities of the persistent scholar. William R. Watson, who passed away also in his fifty-eighth year, went eastward from Minnesota to the Library School at Albany and consecrated himself to library work, in posts as widely separated as Pittsburgh and San Francisco, and a dozen years ago succeeded the veteran William R. Eastman as chief of the educational extension work radiating from Albany. In this latter work especially he made his mark, genially and quietly, in influencing and broadening his associates in the library and other educational fields. His gift for organization, indeed, made

his extension work phenomenal to the great credit of New York State. Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb for sixteen years state librarian of Georgia did great service for that state and won a large circle of friends in the profession, and her career was too early closed at the end of the year. The Reaper gathered all too soon. Many American librarians will sympathize with their English brethren in the loss of the veteran Sir John Y. W. MacAlister whose exceptional personality made him beloved, and whose library service extended from the early days of the Library Association of the United Kingdom until very recent years when illness deprived his friends of his companionship.

## Library Organizations

### College Librarians of the Middle West

**M**OST of the midwinter meeting was devoted to a summary of the replies to the questionnaire given on p. 131-132 of this number. The group also held a joint session with the university librarians. This year's committee consists of: Betty H. Pritchett, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia., chairman; Lillian M. Guinn, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., secretary; Robert E. Stauffer, Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

### Normal School Librarian

**N**ORMAL School and Teachers College Librarians, at their January 2 meeting, found at roll call an extension of library instruction in teacher training schools and a number of buildings in construction or just completed in the states represented. Blue prints were shown. In every case the buildings follow the college library plan with children's libraries in the training schools.

A symposium on routine and technical methods conducted by Charles H. Stone, of George Peabody's Teachers' College, Nashville, Tenn., brought out a consensus of opinion that reserves are most successful if kept on closed shelves with day loans of one period and over night loans. Overdue fines vary from five to twenty-five cents an hour. If fines remain long unpaid, in some schools the student receives no grades until they are settled, in others fines are counted as a cut, while in others students are dropped from class until they are paid. In no school are students allowed to graduate with fines and books charged to them. Miss Booth said that her loan system at Teachers College, Charleston, allows students to draw as many non-reserve books as desired and keep them as long as needed. A paper on live trade editions

by Miss Mary Reely is to be printed in full.

Eva McMahon, of the Northern Illinois Teachers' College, DeKalb, is chairman for 1926.

### University and Reference Librarians Section

**T**WO meetings were held at Chicago on December 31 and January 1, the second being a joint session with college librarians.

Dr. Charters of the University of Chicago discussed research as applied to library work, dividing research into two headings: practical and pure. He felt that for libraries pure research had little place at present but that practical research applied to a study of the library as a going concern, would be of great value. Such research would have its function to improve library organization and would include such subjects as a market analysis of the circulation, a community study, and salesmanship to create a desire for what a library has to sell. He pointed out that there are many different cataloging methods used by the various libraries, and there must be one best method. He felt that research should be a function of every institution and that a graduate school of library science should have a department of research. He suggested that every library contribute funds towards a bureau of research and service.

Mr. Kaiser divided the functions of University libraries into ten services, namely: Acquisition service, Research, Co-ordinating, Bibliographical, Teaching, Study Facilities, Circulation of Books, Extension, Publishing, and professional service. These services were discussed at length.

Mr. Windsor gave figures for the cost of cataloging, including in the cataloging process a number of operations such as pasting, labelling, filing depository cards, etc. Dividing the number of volumes cataloged by the salaries paid, he reported that, roughly, the cost might be esti-



mated at an average of 77c. a book. For three years he gave figures from five other libraries as follows: 50c., 56c., 66c., 76c. and \$1.03.

Mr. Walter gave an account of the study being made of University libraries as administrative units, by the Carnegie Corporation. The work is actually being done by Dr. George A. Works of Cornell University, associated with Chancellor Capen of the University of Buffalo. Dr. Works already has visited several university libraries and will continue his study during the following months. This study is independent of the American Library Association and librarians are associated with the study only in an advisory capacity.

Dr. Raney gave an account of the congressional status of the copyright bill and pointed out its restrictions upon librarians. He urged action as advised in the bulletin printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of January 1, p. 29-30.

A letter was read from Mr. Asa Don Dickinson urging the desirability of changing the Library of Congress rules so that graduate students might have the same right to borrow books as faculty members. The secretary was asked to inform the Librarian of Congress of the discussion.

Mr. Gerould made a plea for a union list of official serials from foreign governments and for a union list of manuscripts. Mr. Van Hoesen made a plea for a union list of catalogs and manuscripts.

A discussion of the Telford Report brought out the opinion of several that the same specifications, salaries, etc., would not be feasible for both university and public libraries. It was voted that the Council be notified that it is the opinion of university, college, and reference librarians, that a more careful discrimination should be made between the specifications and qualifications of the service of university, college, and reference libraries on the one hand, and that of the public libraries on the other. It was also voted to recommend to the Executive Board that two members, representing university, college, and reference libraries, be added to the Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel.

Dr. Van Hoesen discussed the need of specialists in university and college libraries. He introduced his paper with the quotation from Dr. Riedner on the status of American university librarians, that, "In many cases the librarians are no more than the technical managers and have little to say—at least nothing on their own authority or responsibility—as to the purchase of books, as to the growth and progress of the intellectual life of their institutions."

Brief discussions followed as to responsibility for book selection, and inventory. Mr. Leupp

stated that the inventory at the University of California was taken continuously during the school year. Others thought that annual inventory was desirable, but the expense too great.

Officers elected: Charles H. Brown, chairman; John B. Kaiser, secretary, and Olive Jones, Ohio State University, as the third member of the Committee.

### Our Contributors

Margaret B. Freeman is a member of the staff of the Newark Museum.

Julia E. Elliott is director and librarian of the Indexers, Inc., Chicago, and author of a "Business Library Classification" published in 1923. She has been instructor in the Wisconsin State Library and the Pratt Institute library schools and has organized several business libraries.

Faith Holmes Hyers attended the University of Chicago, graduated from Los Angeles Library School 1925. For several years she has been a contributor to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Chicago Daily News* and the *Los Angeles Times*, and has had some work in children's magazines. Interest in journalism and library work resulted in the offering of the position in charge of publicity for the Los Angeles Public Library last October.

Grace M. Malcolm is a graduate of the New York State College for teachers who since graduation has specialized in history and political science. For some years before entering library school she taught American history and civics at the West High School, Rochester, and is now in charge of the local history and genealogy desk at the New York State Library at Albany.

Joy Elmer Morgan is managing editor of the *Journal* of the National Education Association. He was superintendent of schools at Bloomington and at Guide Rock, Neb., before taking up library work. His course at the Albany library school was interrupted by war work—camp librarian and assistant to the A. L. A. Library War Service director—and almost immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the *N. E. A. Journal*.

Nancy Vaughn is principal of the science and industry department of the Los Angeles Public Library. She is a graduate of the Los Angeles and New York Public library schools and has been on the staff of the Metropolitan Life library, New York.

### Wanted

Copies of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 15, 1924; February 1, and February 15, 1925.

Fifty cents will be paid for copies in good condition.

# Current Literature and Bibliography

A revision of Effie L. Power's "Lists of Stories and Programs for Story Hours" has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

A twelve-number *Bulletin* instead of a bi-monthly is planned by the A. L. A. for the current year.

A new edition of Mary Wright Plummer's "Seven Joys of Reading," with a preface by Forrest B. Spaulding, has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

With its January number *Library Logic* closed its second volume and, feeling that it has "served its original purpose of providing libraries with a regular publicity bulletin at small cost," took leave of what will probably long remain in the story of library periodicals the most numerous clientèle ever reached by any two-year old publication.

The ten outstanding articles in the February magazines, according to the Library advisory committee of the Franklin Square Subscription Agency (Dr. Bostwick, Professor Hicks, and Mr. Hyde) are:

The New Reformation. Michael Pupin. *Scribner's*.  
Lincoln As a Strategist. Sir Frederick Maurice. *The Forum*.

The Paralysis of the Press. Gaylord M. Fuller. *American Mercury*.

The Land of Dignified Credit. Arthur Pound. *Atlantic Monthly*.

Jefferson's Stepchildren. Arthur Krock. *American Mercury*.

The Plight of the Genteel. Katharine Fullerton Gerould. *Harper's Magazine*.

Being Human. Emanie N. Sachs. *Century*.

Wilkes Barre: An Anthracite Town. Anne H. Roller. *Survey Graphic*.

Al Smith: An East Side Portrait. Robert L. Duffus. *Harper's Magazine*.

Government by Proxy. James Kerney. *Century*.

Authors and copyright owners have been generous in helping the Red Cross in providing reading for the blind, says Margaret D. McGuffey, director of Braille for the American Red Cross, and the year just closed has been one of unusual achievement. Since Miss McGuffey has also charge of the service of the blind at the Library of Congress the closest co-operation is now possible between all agencies in finding reading for the sightless.

In December the New York County Chapter, under the supervision of Mrs. Bruce Clark, duplicated a hand-copied book, "Not Wanted," by Jesse Lynch Williams, by the French process invented by M. Garin, and sent complimentary copies to various libraries and to schools for the blind. These institutions have been asked to comment on the legibility of the dots as soon as their readers have been over the material. Further books will shortly be issued and offered to the libraries at a dollar a volume,

which represents the actual cost of material, as all of the work is done by volunteers.

The selection of books to be brailled and duplicated is at present in charge of the American Red Cross Director of Braille at the Library of Congress with her local committee. It will no doubt interest libraries and blind readers to have certain books in the A. L. A. reading courses transcribed into Braille.

Judging from the increased demand on the ordinary publishers which has attended the steady growth of a free book service by public libraries, it is natural to assume that the entry of the Red Cross among the agencies reproducing books for the blind will result in a similar increased demand on the regular agencies now engaged in reproducing brailled books.

"The Annmary Brown Memorial; a Descriptive Essay" (Providence, 1925), printed by order of the trustees and written and illustrated by the Curator, Margaret Bingham Stillwell, is a little book "written for those, who, having known Brigadier General Rush C. Hawkins during his many years as a collector, are interested in the final housing of his treasures; and for those who, having been to the Memorial itself, seek to understand its meaning or wish to keep this brief pen-picture as a memento of their visit." General Hawkins' purpose was to secure a typical specimen from each press established before 1500, if possible the first book issued, and he succeeded so well that "in a representative sense the present collection ranks surprisingly close to that at the British Museum." The books at the Memorial are grouped according to the countries and towns in which they were printed, and it is therefore possible by walking about the gallery to study and compare the earliest books issued from the presses first established in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, France, the Low Countries, Austria, Spain, England, Denmark, and Portugal. The Memorial is appropriately the clearing-house or foreign agency thru which information regarding American-owned copies of early printed books may be sent to the publishers of the forthcoming "Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke" or "Complete Catalogue of Early Printed Books."

A new arrival in the field of library staff periodicals is *The N. Y. P. L. Staff Bulletin*, "published now and then by the New York Public Library Staff Association." The first number (January, 1926) is a most attractive piece of typography and full of live reading matter of interest to librarians everywhere.

The purpose is "to provide a means whereby the . . . staff may keep informed as to the

activities of the Staff Association; consider together problems of library administration affecting them . . . exchange ideas of interest to them as library workers; increase their professional skill by the discussion of practical library topics; build up their professional organization as a means of improving their service to the public and the conditions under which they work; keep in touch with what is going on in the library movement in other parts of the world."

With its sprightly style, its live interest in a wide range of library topics and its inviting, readable make-up, the *Bulletin* sets a new standard in library workers' publications.

The play's the thing wherein to catch the conscience of one's opponent, if the argumentative dialog is written with sufficient skill and veracity, and this Harriet C. Long, the author of "County Library Service," has done with much success in "Why Not? A Drama With a Purpose," reprinted by the A.L.A. from *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, in the hope that it may be an effective weapon in the campaign for county libraries everywhere. Copies may be obtained from headquarters for twenty cents each, ten or more copies twelve cents each. All the familiar and necessary arguments for the desirability of county libraries appear in the play, but Miss Long is so far from wishing her lines to be spoken verbatim that she urges the actors rather to get the gist of the argument and present it in keeping with the character part, perhaps adding incident, story, or argument to increase its effectiveness. The cast of characters includes such universal types as the president of the farm bureau, a sprightly club woman, a sensible woman, a conscientious objector to anything tending to raise the rate of taxation, and a progressive farmer. No sets are necessary, since most of the cast is scattered thruout the audience, and the only properties needed are a poster showing a map of the county and another poster on which appears the budget under discussion.

#### TREASURES OF THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Noting that you have reprinted in your issue of January 1st, the "Rider's California" account of the Huntington Library, I venture to bring one small point to your attention, trusting that you will print a correction. The Rider account of our library is perhaps the best and clearest, considering its length, which has ever appeared, but it errs in one instance, perhaps not entirely due to the compiler of the book. The statement, "It claims to have the finest collection in the world of Shakespeare Folios and Quartos," is rather strong, even for a citizen of California. We do think that as regards Shakespeare

quartos the British Museum and our own collection are world leaders, probably about equal, but both lack the first edition of Titus Andronicus, 1594, only one copy being known, that in the possession of Mr. H. C. Folger of Brooklyn. As to folios, we have heard from several sources that Mr. Folger's collection greatly surpasses ours in point of numbers, at least.

LESLIE E. BLISS, *Acting Librarian,*  
Henry E. Huntington Library.

#### PRINTED ANALYTICAL CARDS FOR ENCYCLOPÉDIE THEOLOGIQUE. . . PUB. PAR M. L'ABBÉ MIGNE.

Entries for the above work, sixty-two in number, are ready for printing at the University of Chicago Libraries. These entries cover all but the seventeen titles for which the Library of Congress has already issued printed cards. Any library which desires to order one or more sets of these cards, should send in its order before April 1st, as no orders can be filled after that date. The Library of Congress will not print cards for these entries.

The cards will cost 1½ cent each, no reduction for additional copies.

Address orders to the Card Department, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Motion Pictures Based on Literature

SELECTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

GOLDEN STRAIN, THE. Fox. 6 reels. Star: Madge Bellamy. Cowardly West Pointer redeems himself in attack on Indians; from a story by Peter B. Kyne in *Cosmopolitan*.

HEARTS AND FISTS. Associated Exhibitors. Stars: Marguerite de la Motte, John Bowers. Story of a lumber camp; from the serial by Clarence Budington Kelland in *American Magazine*, Nov. 1923-April 1924.

KISS FOR CINDERELLA, A. Famous Players-Lasky. Star: Betty Bronson. Dream fantasy of a cockney princess and a policeman prince; from the play by Sir James M. Barrie (Scribner's).

LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN. Warner. 8 reels. Star: Irene Rich. A "bad woman" sacrifices herself for her daughter; from the play by Oscar Wilde.

RED KIMONA, THE. Vital Exchanges, Inc., 1819 Broadway, New York. 7 reels. Stars: Priscilla Bonner, Mrs. Wallace Reid. Rehabilitation of a seduced girl; from a story in *Red Book Magazine* by Adela Rogers St. John.

ROSE OF THE WORLD. Warner. 7 reels. Star: Patsy Ruth Miller. Two lovers marry the wrong people; from the novel by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday).

SKINNER'S DRESS SUIT. Universal. 7 reels. Stars: Reginald Denny, Laura La Plante. Comedy of young married couple trying to get into Society; from the novel by Henry Irving Dodge (Houghton; Grosset).

SPLENDID ROAD, THE. First National. 8 reels. All-star. Melodrama of the gold rush of '49; from the novel by Vingie E. Roe (Duffield).

WOMANHANDLED. Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Richard Dix, Esther Ralston. Comedy of young man who goes West to become he-man for sake of his girl; from a story by Arthur Stringer in the *Saturday Evening Post* for May 2, 1925.



## Among Librarians

The three members of the [British] Library Association nominated to represent the Association at the semi-centenary A. L. A. conference at Philadelphia are Messrs F. Packer, J. H. Pitt and Walter Powell.

Faith L. Allen, 1917 Pittsburgh, is now supervisor of staff instruction, Brooklyn Public Library.

Rachel R. Anderson, 1911 Pratt, 1915-16 New York Public, head of the branch department of the County Free Library, Merced, Calif., is now in charge of the community branch shipments at the San Bernardino County Library.

Verne Bowles, 1914 New York State, head cataloger at the Public Library, Tulsa, Okla., has resigned to accept a similar position at the Flagler Memorial Library, Miami, Fla.

Ruth L. Brown, 1916 New York State, first assistant in the reference department, succeeds Constance Ewing as head of the order department of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

Maud Barker Cobb, since 1908 Georgia state librarian, died suddenly at her home in Atlanta on December 27. Mrs. Cobb was an ex-officio member of the State Library Commission, and of the State Historical Commission, and had served as vice-president of the National Association of State Libraries. Ella May Thornton, 1909 Atlanta, assistant librarian, has been appointed by the governor to succeed Mrs. Cobb. Miss Thornton has been a member of the staff of the state library for sixteen years, serving successively as legislative reference librarian and as assistant librarian. In this appointment the Governor recognizes the principle of promotion for competent service and the professional character of library work.

Earl H. Davis, 1915-16 New York State, who recently resigned the librarianship of the Natrona County Public Library Association, Caspar, Wyo., has joined the staff of the Public Library at Long Beach, Calif.

Edna J. Dinwiddie, 1919 Pratt, formerly librarian of the Middletown Township Library, Navesink, N. J., has become librarian of the Edgewater (N. J.) Public Library.

Constance Ewing, 1919 Pratt, head of the order department of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., has been made head of the circulation department, succeeding Margaret MacLachlan, for almost twenty-five years connected with the Association, and for twenty years head of the circulation department, who died in December.

Louis N. Feipel, editor of publications for the Brooklyn Public Library, and writer of the Library Book Outlook page of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, contributed an enjoyable and well-informed article on American place names to *American Speech*, v. 1, no. 2, November 1925.

Laurie Louise Gray, 1920-21 New York Public, of the Texas State Library at Austin, appointed librarian in the U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Eva S. W. Hall, 1918 Pittsburgh, who resigned last summer from the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, becomes head of the school department of the Portland (Me.) Public Library, February 1.

Louise Hansen, 1920 Pratt, cataloger in the library of the United Engineering Societies in New York, has been appointed cataloger in the Panama Canal Library, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Helen Johns, 1921 Pratt, librarian of the Deschutes County Library, Bend, Ore., has become librarian of the new public library at Longview, Washington.

Lurene McDonald, 1916-18 New York Public, since 1918 librarian of the New School for Social Research, New York City, appointed librarian of the Hamilton (Ont.) Public Library.

Jessie A. Matson, 1924-25 New York Public, appointed librarian Aberdeen (Wash.) Public Library.

Edna L. Michaelsen, 1924-25 New York Public, appointed reference librarian, Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

Sir John Y. W. MacAlister, who has been associated with many phases of British library development, died on December 1. Abandoning the study of medicine, he became sub-librarian at Liverpool, then librarian at Leeds, then first librarian of the Gladstone Library in 1887, which was also the first of eleven or twelve years as honorary secretary of the Library Association. In this connection he was instrumental in securing the passage of the Public Libraries Act of 1892, and he was secretary general and organizer of the second International in London in 1897. From 1914 to 1919 he was President of the Association. Only a part of his organizing ability was given to the library field: in medical circles he was no less well known and the amalgamation of the leading medical societies under the name of the Royal Society of Medicine was largely due to his initiative, and he was founder and first chairman of the University of London Press.



Grace H. Hoysradt, 1920 Pratt, librarian of the Pequot Library, Southport, Conn., has been made librarian of the Franklin Branch of the East Orange, N. J., Public Library.

Francis Henry Parsons, one of the oldest librarians in the District of Columbia died last July. In January he had retired at the age of 70 from his position in charge of the Smithsonian Collection in the Library of Congress after fifty-two years of service in the government, over thirty-five years in library work, twenty-five of them in charge of the Smithsonian Deposit. He took great pride in keeping this collection of scientific serials, and no section of the library rendered more prompt and efficient service. The difficult task of making the collection of both current and back material complete in the presence of a very active constituency of scientific men in the Smithsonian, the National Museum, and other government bureaus could not have been better performed.

Marie K. Pidgeon, 1914 New York State, has resigned as assistant in the Office of Exhibits at the U. S. Department of Agriculture to become editor of biological abstracts at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ruth Watkins Prosser, 1923-24 New York Public, appointed training school librarian, Slippery Rock (Pa.) State Normal School.

Eleanor S. Stephens, 1921-22 New York Public, organizer of the Washington State Library, Olympia, appointed assistant librarian in the Los Angeles (Cal.) County Library.

Emma Stephenson, 1921-22 New York Public, formerly of the University of Oregon Library, appointed head of order department Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

Henriette G. Thomas, 1921-22 New York Public, appointed librarian of the San José (Cal.) High School.

Jean K. Taylor, 1920 New York State, lately reference librarian at the Hackley Public Library at Muskegon, Mich., has temporarily joined the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Edith K. Van Eman, 1913 Pratt, branch librarian in the Kansas City Public Library, appointed librarian of the Township High School Library. Evanston, Ill.

Savel Zimand, formerly librarian of the Bureau of Industrial Research, New York, and compiler of "Modern Social Movements," writes interestingly in the January *Survey Graphic*, "Where are the Wild Men of Yesterday?"—dealing with "then comparatively obscure people" met together with others in the capital of Denmark and since become world figures.

## In Memoriam

**B**ERNARD C. STEINER, for thirty-three years librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, died suddenly at his home in that city on January 12 last. Dr. Steiner was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1867, graduated at Yale in 1888, and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1891. Three years later he was given the degree of bachelor of laws at the University of Maryland, and in 1896 the honorary degree of doctor of literature was bestowed on him by Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

When his father, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, the first librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, died in 1892, Dr. Bernard Steiner resigned the position of instructor in history at Williams College, and succeeded his father in the librarianship, holding it for the remainder of his life. In addition, he was instructor in history in Johns Hopkins University from 1883 until 1911. He also held law professorships in the Baltimore University and in the Baltimore Law School. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and took part in politics as a member of the Republican Party. The list of his published works is a considerable one and embraces books on education, civil government, and historical biography.

The recital of these facts alone is sufficient to show that the library profession has lost in Dr. Steiner one of its most conspicuous members, but it is proper here to insist only on his work as a librarian. In charge of a library that has never had an adequate income, he nevertheless succeeded in carrying on a rather remarkable work of library extension in his community at almost incredibly small expense. During his librarianship, there have been established in Baltimore no less than twenty-seven branch libraries, it having been his policy to care for the library needs of the city with a large number of small branches rather than to make any one branch an institution of conspicuous size. Each of his branches has been housed in a small but fitting structure and the book stock has been kept as low as consistent with good work, while the whole has been administered with a very small staff, the total number of the twenty-six branch staffs in 1924 being only sixty-one, or two and one-third assistants per branch. This achievement, which merits study and imitation in many places where, like Baltimore, large library incomes seem to have been out of the question, has been too little noticed, but it is nevertheless a distinct addition to our accomplishment in library administration.

Personally, Dr. Steiner was a man of great energy and vitality and of seemingly boundless strength. His intense interest in all places or

objects connected with local history or biography was well known to his library associates, who were not at all surprised to receive invitations to rise at dawn and tramp six or eight miles to view the remote birthplace of some distinguished man or some wild spot in an adjacent swamp where there had once been a sanguinary conflict between settlers and Indians.

A ripe scholar, a widely-informed mind, one who held deep convictions and was not afraid of stating and maintaining them, a hard worker and a faithful friend, Steiner represented the type of men that our recruiting committees are trying, too often in vain, to lure into the library profession—a type that we must have if we are to improve our status in professional life and that it is a distinct tragedy to lose from among us.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

WILLIAM RICHARD WATSON

**I**N our last number we chronicled the passing of William Richard Watson, known and valued by library associates from coast to coast. The following extracts are from an appreciation prepared by his friend and colleague Asa Wynkoop and adopted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

... As is so often the case with persons so utterly void of pretense as was Mr. Watson, so finely balanced, self contained and so largely concerned with the fundamentals of life, full recognition of his many notable qualities and the large part that he has been filling in the work of the Department and in the hearts of his friends and associates, has only come with the sudden shock of loss and keen sense of bereavement. Rarely if ever has the State had in its service a man of higher or finer ideals, of more spotless character and integrity, of firmer faith in the value of his work and corresponding fidelity to it, with a greater faculty to promote unity, harmony, fidelity and co-operation among all his associates and assistants and with a greater power to develop and hold the esteem and love of his fellow workers. It is not too much to say that it is thru such characters as his and only thus that public office and public service can ever win or hold that general honor and esteem that are now so conspicuously and disastrously lacking in American life.

Among the more notable and permanent accomplishments of his work in this state or the developments in which he had a leading part, are the following:

Agitation, education and the final working out and adoption as a part of our state library policy, of a practical plan for the testing and certifying of adequately prepared librarians and library workers. . . one of the most significant

developments in the library history of this state for the last twenty years.

Formulating and securing enactment . . . giving Regents authority and power to fix standards for all libraries receiving money from either state or local appropriations.

The putting into the law a definite statute, making it compulsory that a permanent state agency be maintained for assisting and promoting library development . . . and that a state grant be made annually to all libraries meeting proper standards, thus putting beyond the hazards of possible departmental or legislative differences, the policies and practices of state aid for libraries already in operation but lacking a positive legislative mandate.

The formulation of a practical and equitable plan for county library development and service . . . so satisfactory as to be adopted unanimously.

Among less conspicuous phases of his work and service might be cited his wise counsel in settling many local library problems, his assistance in the planning of library buildings, advice and counsel with men of wealth planning to make gifts or bequests for libraries, constant insistence on a high standard of books for public libraries, and constant and unwearying endeavor to strengthen and support every local or individual effort toward the establishment and development of local libraries.

ASA WYNKOOP

## Library Opportunities

*No charge is made to subscribers to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the insertion of notices in this department. Answers should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.*

### POSITIONS OFFERED

Cataloger and indexer, experienced in selection of subject headings and able to index French and German periodicals expeditiously. C. H. 3.

Experienced cataloger as assistant editor of important bibliographical publications. Salary \$2,400.

### POSITIONS WANTED

A librarian of varied experience in theological seminary, college and public libraries will be open to an engagement for September 1st. L. G. 3.

Wanted, by young woman, college graduate with one year's library school training and two years' experience, position in an eastern or middle western state. Reference or school work preferred. P. N. 2.

Head cataloger in a New England college desires a temporary position in New York City for one month sometime between the 15th of June and the 1st of September. M. A. B.

Experienced cataloger and classifier man, wants position in college or university library. College graduate with experience in college and legislative reference library, has a thoro knowledge of French and German. Good references. T. S., 114 South Orchard St., Madison, Wis.

## Library Book Outlook

THE outstanding work of fiction before us is doubtless Fannie Hurst's *Appassionata* (Knopf, \$2), which is a story of an Irish-American family of many varying personalities.

Worthy of consideration also are *The Dark Tower*, by Francis Brett Young (Knopf, \$2.50), the story of a Welsh squire whose temperament is as tempestuous as that of one of his wild Celtic ancestors; *Fernande*, by W. B. Maxwell (Dodd-Mead, \$2), the story of a fascinating woman who is able to rise above the merely carnal, but is yet devoured by an insatiable need for sexual power and admiration; *White Fire*, by Louis Joseph Vance (Dutton, \$2), a novel of society and the stage, in which two women fall in love with the same man; *Rhoda Fair*, by C. B. Kelland (Harper, \$2), in which the heroine has to choose between the man who stands for respectability and one associated with a gay lawlessness; and *Ye That Judge*, by Helen R. Martin (Dodd-Mead, \$2), another typical Pennsylvania Dutch town story, for which the author is so well known.

There are, furthermore, a new combination mystery-love story, *The Threshold of Fear*, by Arthur J. Rees (Dodd-Mead, \$2), with a remote Cornwall setting; a new Western in Hopalong Cassidy's *Protégé*, by Clarence E. Mulford (Doubleday-Page, \$2), which introduces young Mesquite Jenkins, a fascinating product of the West; and, for those who want Ethel M. Dell, her new novel, *A Man under Authority* (Putnam, \$2).

Two new travel-books of interest are *Let's Go to Florida*, by Ralph Henry Barbour (1917.59, Dodd-Mead, \$2), an illustrated book of information by one who has lived in Florida for forty years; and *Illustrated Africa*, by William D. Boyce (916, Rand-McNally, \$5), a comprehensive, entertaining volume by a confirmed globe-trotter.

Biography is represented by two new autobiographical works, *This is the Life*, by Walt McDougall (Knopf, \$3.50), narrating the career of a well-known American newspaper-man and cartoonist; and the *Memoirs of Léon Daudet* (Dial Press, \$5), which gives a picture of French intellectual circles from 1870 onwards. There is also a book called *Rebel Saints*, by Mary Agnes Best (920, Harcourt-Brace, \$3), which deals with George Fox, Margaret Fell, and other Quakers in England, as well as with William Penn and Quaker activities in America.

*From Dawes to Locarno*, by George Glasgow (327, Harper, \$2.50), is a critical record of an important achievement in European diplomacy of the past year. *Paris in Revolution*, by G.

Lenôtre (944, Brentano's, \$4.50), is an English version of one of the most interesting works of this popular French writer.

In the special field of Literature appear such works as *Between the Old World and the New*, by Mary P. Willocks (801, Stokes, \$4.50), consisting of studies in literary personality, from Goethe and Balzac to Anatole France and Thomas Hardy; and *The Theory of Poetry*, by Lascelles Abercrombie (808.1, Harcourt-Brace, \$2.75).

The important new poetry-book in *The Weary Blues*, by Langston Hughes (811, Knopf, \$2), written by a young Negro, and introduced by Carl Van Vechten.

Two new drama-book offerings are *Craig's Wife*, by George Kelly (812, Little-Brown, \$1.50), one of the successes of this season in New York, written by the author of "The Show-Off"; and *The Poor Nut*, by J. C. Nugent and Elliott Nugent (812, French, \$1.25), a three-act comedy likewise recently produced in New York.

*Tell Me Another*, by the Marquess of Aberdeen (827, Longmans-Green, \$2.50), offers a collection of British illustrations of various types of wit. Carolyn Wells's *Book of American Limericks* (817, Putnam, \$2.50) is a comprehensive collection of notable examples, including many from the pen of Miss Wells herself.

In Roald Amundsen's *Our Polar Flight* (629.1, Dodd-Mead, \$5), Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth and other members of the expedition tell of their world-renowned polar flight of last year.

*The Chinese Theatre*, by Adolf E. Zucker (792, Little-Brown, \$7.50), is expensive, but noteworthy. For several years Professor Zucker was head of the English Department in the Peking Union Medical College, during which time he made a thoro study of the Chinese theater. The book has many unusual illustrations, including four in color, printed on silk by Chinese artists.

In the To-day and To-morrow Series we find four new editions. *Ouroboros*, or *The Mechanical Extension of Mankind*, by Garett Garrett (338, Dutton, \$1), considers the future of machinery and its proper rôle in civilization; *Lycurgus*, or *The Future of Law*, by E. S. P. Haynes (340, Dutton, \$1), indicates the probable reform of various laws in English-speaking countries; *Pygmalion*, or *The Doctor of the Future*, by R. M. Wilson (615, Dutton, \$1), is a non-technical and optimistic picture of the subject.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.



# Library Work

## Law Classification on L. C. Lines

NO schedules of classification for law having yet been published by the Library of Congress, with the exception of international law at the end of J-Jx (Political Science), some substitute scheme must be employed by libraries using the classification. The classification worked out for the library of the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth is presented in an article, "Sketch of a Classification for Law on the Lines of the Library of Congress," contributed by Agnes Cuming to the December issue of the *Library Association Record* (London: Grafton, 10s. 6d.).

The classification here devised is strictly *ad hoc*, Miss Cuming cautions, since it was evolved to meet a particular need, that of the law department of a college library. The arrangement of law under countries is due to the influence of college courses, as well as the placing of some of the special topics. A more elaborate classification would be required for a large general library, altho the same main lines might be followed.

K is the basic letter selected. General Law and Jurisprudence is represented by K. KA stands for ancient law—general, Greek, Roman, Oriental, English, Celtic, and other; KB for English law—general; KC for English law—public law, including constitutional, municipal, martial, criminal, and procedure; KD for English law—private law, including common law, equity, procedure; KE for English ecclesiastical law. KG to KN covers, in order, Scots, Irish, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other European law. KP is Asiatic law; KQ, Indian; KR, African and South African; KS, Australasian; KT, American, *i.e.*, U.S.A., and Canadian.

K, Law General, is expanded as follows: K 1, periodicals; K 10, societies; K 15, congresses; K 17, directories; K 20, dictionaries; K 30, encyclopaedias; K 32, collective biography of lawyers; K 33, individual biography; K 40, history; K 50, general works; K 60, special topics.

A specimen expansion of a subdivision, in this case KA Roman Law, is given as follows: KA 101-150, divided as K 1-50, above; KA 155, sources—general collections; 156, Pre-Justinian in general; 157, Codex Theodosianus; 160, Justinian—Corpus Juris Civilis; 161, Justinian—general criticism; 162, separate parts of the Corpus—C Codex, D Digest, I Institutes, N Novellae; 170, public law, including 172, constitutional, 173, municipal, 175, criminal, and 177, procedure; 180, private law, including 185, special topics; 190, procedure.

KD 101-499, English Common Law, is expanded as follows: KD 101-150, as above; 201-210, law of persons; 221-230, law of contract; 241-250, law of tort; 261-280, commercial and maritime law; 301-310, law of property in general; 311-330, real property, and 341-360, personal property.

The above sub-sections are divided on the same lines thruout, *e.g.*: 261-280, Commercial and maritime law has the subdivisions 262, history; 263, general works; 264, special topics, such as 265, sale of goods, including 266, bills of sale, and 267, bills of exchange; 268, banking; 269, bankruptcy; 270, insurance; 271, employers and workmen; 272, transport.

KG, Scots law, divides 1-50 as usual; 55 covers law reports; 100, public law, with 110, constitutional, 120, municipal, 130, martial, 140, criminal; 200 is private law; and 300 ecclesiastical law. The above subdivisions can be used under all headings KG-KT. With regard to the scheme in general, an effort has been made to repeat the same general plan thruout, modifying it to suit each particular subdivision.

Since law is not a subject in which any revolutionary discovery is to be expected, any new topic to be provided for will be of a subordinate character and will appear under "special topics," for which purpose a number has always been assigned. The topics can be arranged alphabetically or given separate numbers. The first method gives a more orderly arrangement, but the second has the advantage of a shorter shelf-mark. A uniform nomenclature is very important as regards these special topics, as otherwise books on what is substantially the same subject may get separated. This may be accomplished by keeping a shelf-list readily accessible or by entering full lists of headings chosen on the classification scheme.

Employment of one or two letters followed by whole numbers, not decimals, is according to the Library of Congress pattern. The form divisions at the beginning of each section also follow Library of Congress precedent. Mnemonic features have been introduced wherever possible, as in these form divisions.

## Libraries in the United States

AS a part of his memorandum on "American Books and Libraries from the Standpoint of Co-operation" submitted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations and published as an annex to the July, 1925, *Bulletin* of the International University Information Office (obtainable from the World Peace Foundation, Boston), Ernest C. Richard-



# The Open Round Table

## The Literature of Libraries

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Mr. Dickinson is in error when he says in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, under the heading of "A Librarian in the 18th Century," that the address on The Librarian made by Des Houssayes in 1780 had not been translated into English before its translation by him for the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The whole story of that address will be found in the volume which reprints it in the series "Literature of Libraries in the 17th and 18th Centuries," edited by Henry W. Kent and myself and published in 1906. The note which precedes the English translation of this address, "On the Duties of a Librarian," says it was translated into French in 1839 and published; this translation was re-issued in 1857. It appeared in English in the *Philobiblion* of New York in 1863. This English rendering was printed again in the *Bibliographer* in 1882 and again printed in *Book Lore* in 1885.

It would be to me quite amusing, if it were not a little humiliating, to learn that a librarian as active and as much of a student as is Mr. Dickinson (and one, moreover, who is librarian of a university library), has lived to a ripe maturity without ever having heard of the "Literature of Libraries" series! It appeared in six volumes in 1906. It was printed at the Merrymount Press, D. B. Updike, Boston, then almost if not quite the best printer in the world, and now even more definitely to be thus described.

It was marketed by A. C. McClurg & Company. The price was \$12 for the six volumes in three pockets. The number of copies printed was 250, with twenty-five additional copies on large paper. McClurg reported that they had no small difficulty in disposing of a sufficient number of copies of this set of books to pay for the printing thereof. They also reported that very few of them were purchased by libraries.

This was the first time, tho not the last, that it was brought home to me that, altho librarians are nominally readers, claim to live to promote the art of reading, and are devoted to their profession, their interest in the literature of that profession is on the whole very slight.

The six books contain the address of Des Houssayes; Dury's "The Reformed Librarian-Keeper"; Kirkwood's "Parochial Libraries in Scotland"; Bodley's "Life" by himself, with the "First Draft of the Statutes of the Public Library of Oxford"; Lipsius's "Short History of

Libraries," which was translated especially for this series; and Naudé's "News from France" with his "Surrender of the Mazarin Library."

It may interest some of our more modern librarians, who have not searched even the recent literature of libraries, to know that Mr. Kent and I were not discouraged by the failure of the "Literature of Libraries" series to catch the attention of librarians. We proceeded to publish what we called "The Librarian's Series." Number 1 of this was "The Old Librarian's Almanack," which is easily the best piece of library literature produced up to date by any writer in this country. The author of it was Mr. Edmund Lester Pearson, now editor of publications of the New York Public Library.

We were so optimistic about the thirst for information concerning libraries, and especially their past history, that of the several volumes in this series that we persisted in publishing, we issued one thousand copies. Altho not a few copies of "The Old Librarian's Almanack" have been given away in the course of the seventeen years since they were published, the edition of one thousand copies has not yet, I believe, been quite exhausted.

The books in this series were nearly all serious re-presentations of works that are more or less landmarks in the progress of libraries in the English speaking world, and especially in this country. The list of them is as follows: "The Old Librarian's Almanack," "The Intellectual Torch," "The Attainments of a Librarian," "The Training of the Librarian," "Library and the Librarian."

Beginning about 1908 we spent no little time and no small amount of money on a digest of all the books that we could discover concerning the management of libraries that had been published prior to about 1800. After several years of study and investigation we thought this project was so nearly ready for publication that we should discover if it would be hailed with delight by our literary friends in the library business; so we sent out to libraries a very handsome circular, several hundred copies, asking for subscriptions to this book. The total number of subscriptions received was less than a dozen!

Naturally we paused in our mad career and decided that librarians are after all not readers in the proper sense of the word, and were certainly not interested in the history of their calling!

JOHN COTTON DANA.

son of the Princeton University Library presents statistics of American libraries from the forthcoming report of the U. S. Bureau of Education. The report will cover statistics of public, society and school libraries in the United States in 1923 and will give statistics of 8,479 libraries having more than one thousand volumes each and an aggregate of 122,104,585 volumes, compared with 8,302 libraries with 86,802,877 volumes in 1913 and 423 libraries with 2,105,652 in 1849. There are in addition five hundred Canadian libraries. In giving access to these advance figures the Bureau of Education wishes it understood that they are preliminary and will doubtless have changes and corrections before publication.

Including libraries of less than 1,000 volumes, the manuscript list of the Bureau includes about 20,000 names. This excludes all common school, Sunday school and church libraries, except a few of the largest, and all private libraries. The United States censuses of 1850, 1860 and 1870 attempted to include all these classes, however. The total number returned in 1870 was 164,815 libraries, of which 108,800 were private and 56,015 public (with 19,456,518 volumes). Of the public libraries, 14,375 were school, 38,055 Sunday school and church, leaving 3,885 general libraries, compared with 2,068 in 1860 and 1,217 in 1850. The private libraries averaged about 250 volumes each.

Using the standard of the Census Law of 1870, the number of public libraries today, Dr. Richardson estimates, is more than 300,000—general, public, society and school libraries 20,000; common school libraries 75,000; Sunday school, church, parochial, Y.M.C.A., religious education and theological libraries 200,000; business, club, fraternal, grange and other libraries for the use of more than one family, probably much more than 25,000; perhaps, therefore, 310,000 in all, compared with 56,015 in 1870, 27,870 in 1860 and 15,015 in 1850. Private libraries in the sense contemplated by the law of 1870 must today number several millions. A list of private libraries of some size or special distinction published in 1914 contained nearly 2,000 names.

Statistics of libraries of over 5,000 volumes only (3,628 libraries) will be given in the forthcoming Bureau report, but interesting studies in the general statistics of several classes, especially those of libraries having more than 3,000 volumes, will be given. Some of the statistics in the 3,000 class follow: Of the 5,013 libraries 3,773 had an average income of \$11,846; 1,020 had an average endowment of \$95,880; 4,335

added on an average 1,516 volumes; 3,110 had an average of 4,423 borrowers; 3,149 issued each an average of six persons; 3,816 spent for each average of 65,000 volumes; 3,587 employed books an average of \$2,275; 2,495 spent for binding an average of \$810; 3,375 spent for salaries an average of \$6,511; and 2,895 spent for sundries an average of \$2,377.

The comparative progress of libraries is best illustrated in the libraries of more than 1,000 volumes until 1908, and from that time in libraries of more than 5,000 volumes. In 1893 the Bureau ceased to include libraries of less than one thousand volumes in detailed statistics; from 1908 all libraries under 5,000 were excluded. In the one thousand volume class the growth has been as follows: (1849) 423; (1859) 749; (1870) 900; (1872) 1,080; (1875) 2,039; (1884) 2,988; (1893) 3,503; (1896) 4,026; (1900) 5,383; (1903) 6,869; (1908) 5,640; (1913) 8,302; (1923) 8,479.

In the five thousand volume class it has been: (1849) 234; (1859) 234; (1875) 517; (1891) 1,174; (1896) 1,299; (1900) 1,729; (1903) 2,028; (1908) 2,298; (1913) 2,849; (1923) 3,628.

Libraries of 50,000 or more volumes were four in 1849; in 1859, eight; in 1912, 243; in 1923, 427. Libraries of half-a-million volumes were in 1913, ten; in 1923, twenty. There are now six libraries of over a million volumes as compared with one in 1900 and five in 1913. The figures for all classes of general libraries, as given by the Bureau at various times, in periods of 25 years is as follows: (1776) 29; (1800) 49; (1825) 228; (1850) 779; (1875) 3,682; (1900) 9,561; (1923) 20,000.

Figures on publishing and bookselling, which Dr. Richardson has assembled on the same comprehensive scale as the statistics in the other sections of his Memorandum, will be summarized in our next number.

## Calendar

- March 5-6. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Joint spring meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.
- June 21-26. At the Lake Placid Club. New York Library Association.
- Oct. 4-9. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated and other associations.
- 1927 Conference of the American Library Association will be held in Toronto, Canada.
- August or September. At Leeds, England. Annual meeting of the Library Association.
- June 28-July 3. At Prague, Czechoslovakia, International Congress of Librarians. Papers will be officially translated into French, English, German, Russian.

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Drinkwater, John. The pilgrim of eternity: Byron—a conflict. Doran. Bibls. \$5.
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Buck, J. D. Symbolism of freemasonry; 3rd ed. 26 East Van Buren st., Chicago: Ezra A. Cook. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.
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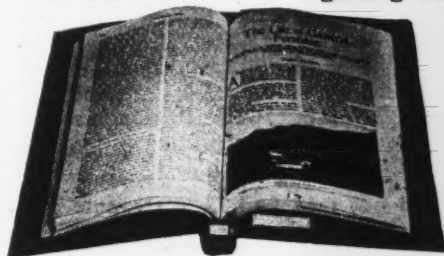
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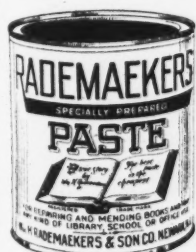
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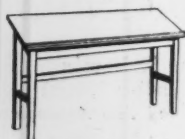
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